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THE NUMISMATIST

VOLUME XXI

1908

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The January, February, March, April, May and June issues were by Doctor George Francis Heath, who founded THE NUMISMATIST in 1888 and conducted its publication to the time of his death, June 16, 1908.

The July issue was published under the direction of the Heath estate, Mr. A. B. Bragdon, Jr., THE NUMISMATIST'S printer for many years, preparing that issue.

The August, September, October, November and December issues were published under the management of Mr. Farran Zerbe, assisted by Mr. Howland Wood, they giving the publication such attention as they could, but insufficient to make it all they desired.

THE NUMISMATIST of to-day well knows that the numismatic reader of the future—as he may peruse the twenty previous volumes—will have cause to appreciate the more than two decades of stewardship that Doctor Heath gave to THE NUMISMATIST and the subject of numismatics.



Sever fund

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The Numismatist.

VOL. XXI.

MONROE, MICH JANUARY, 1908.

NO. 1



HON. FRANK A. LEECH,
Director of the Mint.

The Beginnings of Reform in our Coinage..

The American Numismatic Association will go on record as endorsing the new ten and twenty dollar gold issues, and while we may recognize that there are both commercial and artistic defects, both these will be remedied in due season. In fact, the commercial and economic faults although simply those of convenience, have been already remedied, and the artistic and numismatic will come in due time we have full faith. As numismatists we hail the innovation with much interest and satisfaction, even if it has begun with what we have always considered our best types of coinage, and hope our worse types, the twenty-five and fifty cent pieces, will next receive earnest consideration, and the efforts at improvement and artistic realization be continued until we have a series of coins worthy the great nation they represent.

At this time we offer no apology for devoting so much space in *The Numismatist* to a subject of so much general interest and importance.

As was to be expected the mass of criticism is from purely a sentimental source mainly owing to the leaving out of the legend "In God We Trust." The reason for this elimination as given by the authorities, is best given by President Roosevelt, and we are pleased to give the.

PRESIDENT'S EXPLANATION.

Washington, November 13.—In answer to numerous protests which have been received at the White House against the new gold coin without the words "In God We Trust." President Roosevelt has written a letter which, he today made public. The letter follows:

"When the question of the new coinage came up we looked into the law and found there was no warrant therein for putting 'In God We Trust' on the coins. As the custom, although without legal warrant, had grown up, however, I might have felt at liberty to keep the inscription had I approved of its being on the coinage. But as I did not approve of it, I did not direct that it should again be put on.

"Of course the matter of the law is absolutely in the hands of congress and any direction of congress in the matter will be immediately obeyed. At present as I have said, there is no warrant in law for the inscription.

THINKS IT SACRILEGE.

"My own feeling in the matter is due to my very firm conviction that to put such a motto on coins or to use it in any kindred manner, not only does no good but does positive harm, and is in effect irreverence which comes dangerously close to sacrilege. A beautiful and solemn sentence such as the one in question should be treated and uttered only with that fine reverence which necessarily implies a certain exaltation of spirit.

"Any use which tends to cheapen it, and above all, any use which tends to secure its being treated in a spirit of levity, is from every standpoint profoundly to be regretted. It is a motto which it is indeed well to have inscribed in our

great national monuments, in our temples of justice, in our legislative halls, and in buildings such as those at West Point and Annapolis—in short, wherever it will tend to arouse and inspire a lofty emotion in those who look thereon. But it seems to me eminently unwise to cheapen it by use on postage stamps, or in advertisements.

HIS OWN EXPERIENCE.

“As regards its use on the coinage, we have actual experience by which to go. In all my life I have never heard any human being speak reverently of this motto on the coins, or show any sign of its having appealed to any high emotion in him, but I have literally hundred of times heard it used as an occasion of, and incitement to the sneering ridicule which it is above all things undesirable that so beautiful and exalted a phrase should excite.

“For example, throughout the long contest extending over several decades on the free coinage question, the existence of this motto on the coins was a constant source of jest and ridicule; and this was unavoidable. Everyone must remember the innumerable cartoons and articles based on phrases like ‘In God We Trust for the Eight Cents,’ ‘In God We Trust for the Short Weight,’ ‘In God We Trust for the Thirty-seven Cents We do not Pay,’ etc., etc. Surely I am well within bounds when I say that a use of the phrase which invites constant levity of this type is most undesirable. If congress alters the law and directs me to replace on the coins the sentence in question, the direction will be immediately put into effect, but I very earnestly trust that the religious sentiment of the country, the spirit of reverence in the country will prevent any such action being taken.

“THEODORE ROOSEVELT.”

A Consideration of Our New Gold Coins.

FARRAN ZERBE

The new ten and twenty dollar gold pieces have commanded more attention and comment than any previous issue of coins in this country. Unlimited space in the general press with “news” dispatches, editorials and “letters from the people” and the oral discussions in and out of assemblies in reference, indicates the critical interest that an innovation in coin designs can command, even at a time when “the people” are in a receptive mood for any kind of coin.

The earnest endeavors on the part of organized numismatists for an improvement in our coin designs has been a subject commanding press space for many months; their appeals for the interest of the national administration and the approving answer received from the President that new coin designs were under development, commanded more publicity; the death of the noted sculptor-artist, Augustus Saint Gaudens, brought prominently before the people the fact that his last completed work had been a commission from the President for new coin designs and that coins of his conception were then in process of

transition for coinage purposes and that St. Gaudens, the man of talent and genius, would be memorialized on our national coinage, all of which, very naturally, created and caused to live a feeling of expectancy, those capable to suggest and judge had given voice, the President had commissioned, and a great artist had executed. The anticipation of the many was intensified for eye pleasing effects only without consideration to expressive symbolisms, commercial utility, and practical mechanical production. That it was the purpose of the government, and that the designer aimed for the greatest artistic effects, is attested by the fact that for many months the mint has patiently labored to impart the artists conception within the bounds of utility and practical production, and even after these months of experiment the first emissions of the \$10 are not regular in edge level, and the first issue of the \$20, artistically perfect as it is, did not confirm to economical production and commercial requirements, and modifications enter into the second issue which may be considered the adopted type.

The numismatist and the medalic artist reads in the longest chain evidencing mans products—the coins of the world—an inception, rise, zenith, decline, loss, and more than a thousand years struggle for development, and knowledge that modern artists have not approached the perfection of the ancients of more than two thousand years ago: such is his consideration of medalic art. That the greatest nation of the world should strive to acknowledge no art lost is indicative of its talent, its genius, and its aims. The examples in high relief that is so pleasing on the products of the period of finest art in metal, do not combine the commercial requisites of today for a coin: utility in handling and keeping, and long life and usage with a minimum of loss thru abrasion, and producable with time and process economy, surrounded with reasonable safeguard against the abstraction of any part of its precious metal. Could the producers of the finest specimens we know have surrounded their high relief with a milled edge sufficient to protect the design from immediate abrasion and capable of being “stacked?” Could they have produced a planchet stamped in high relief that would be regular in the lines of a circle and with its periphery inscribed for protection? We have no evidence that they could, and in accepting that they could not, we must acknowledge the new gold coins as the greatest achievements in medalic art for their intended purpose.

The \$20 piece surpasses the \$10 in its approach to perfection. Unfortunately the \$10 coin was issued first, anticipation had been too great and momentary disappointment brought forth criticisms. It seems natural for man having anticipated the works of others, to criticise the product unless it exceeds expectation and surpasses applied tests and comparisons. A decided departure from any known in our country's commercialism, the new coins found an exaggerated expectancy from the many, and numerous critical, satiric and humorous expressions followed, but there were expressions of approval and they came from those most capable to judge and they were explicit in pointing out the merits, causing those who had not given detailed consideration to look again, to find that their criticisms had been too severe.

The new coins are in higher relief than any modern coinage, the type standing out boldly from the free field that surrounds, the lettering is concentrated in small space, the motto "In God we trust" omitted, and the long used so called "reeded edge" is supplanted with embossed stars and letters. These in the main, are what make the new coins so very new.

The omission of the motto brought forth a storm of protest from those who were sincere in believing it was a national disregard of recognition of the only Sovereign we know. There were protesting resolutions from religious assemblies and many similar expressions from pulpit, platform and press until the president in a public letter presented the reasons for its omission in substance. That its appearance on our coins gave cause for levity approaching sacrilege, more than it led to thoughts and practices of reverence, and that it should be preserved for portals where it would be held sacred. A second thought caused most of the disapproving ones to decide that the President was right, the omission appears to be generally approved and I do not believe the bills introduced in congress for its restoration, complying with the demands of "my constituents" will receive material support.

The compact lettering in liberal field space may not appeal to those who find satisfaction in an excess of ornamentation, but the unoccupied field contributes pleasing effects to the central figure that are appreciated by the art critic. The ornamented periphery, appropriately expressive, is decidedly more pleasing than the long used reeding, the \$10 pieces present forty six stars denoting the states of the Union, heralding Oklahoma before it was officially admitted to statehood. E PLURIBUS UNUM and thirteen stars contribute to the perfection of the \$20 piece.

Of the four general designs, two obverses and two reverses, the only one that appears to me deserving of anything but commendation is the obverse of the \$10 piece. Liberty, as portrayed in the female head, suggests the question, why was it seriously considered, much less adopted? The female profile and the Indian head dress do not harmonize in presenting anything typical of our country. The features do not express the force, power and beauty to typify American womanhood, and the big feathers cannot transform those features to that of an Indian, and 'tis not the squaw but the "big chief" that wears the many head feathers.

A Liberty head to present in human features, and head dress, suggesting what the word implies to us and those who know us, is yet to be pictured. We now have the late artists conception, contributing one more type to the many and in the consideration of these and some yet to come we may ultimately, have a suggestion of an ideal. If you would see an artistic, stately, graceful full figure Liberty look at the obverse of the new \$20. piece. It is not my purpose to attempt a descriptive reference to the double eagle, a description is not within the provinces of words or picture. It must be seen and viewed with an understanding of its significance to be fully appreciated, and its designs in any material but gold would be less pleasing.

The reverse of the \$10 piece talks for itself. No coin type of our country has ever approached it in expressiveness. That eagle is full of silent exclamations: "I am it!" "Cock of the walk!" "A gay old bird!" "Pleased with myself and at peace with the world!" Defiant, commanding, powerful, protective. This type of eagle, new to our coinage, is recognized by the numismatist taking him back to the emissions of ancient Greece, and the days of Ptolemy. The position of the feathers around the eagles legs has been cause for comment: to picture an eagle in that position and expression, and feather it otherwise, would not be true to nature. The flying eagle depicted on the reverse of the \$20 piece is not the first flying eagle on our coinage, but it is decidedly the best. In accepting the reverse of the new double eagle, we displace what to me has been the most beautiful design ever employed on a United States coin, the reverse of the now retired design double eagle, graceful, well balanced and artistic, but in its type of eagle it was simply ornamental, the new type is full of typical suggestions and expressions

The coin stars of six points believed to have been adopted from British headry more by accident than for a purpose are continued: If we have a national star, and I believe we have or should have, it is that on the flag, and the national coat of arms, with five points. The first coins of our country officially recorded are the silver half dimes, a limited issue minted in 1792 and for which Washington supplied the bullion from his silver plate. These coins mentioned in his fourth message to Congress, were as much the coins of "The father of our country" as are the new gold pieces the coins of the present administration and which we in approving reference call the President's coins. The star on the half dime had but five points, why the five pointed star was not the adopted star for our coins is yet to be answered. It should have been.

The new gold coins, considering the four types together, symbolize more than any previous emissions of our country, and never before has art in design and production of our coins been so well portrayed. If the \$10 piece in its head of Liberty presented as an expressive type of our people's characteristics as the reverse does of the country politic, it would be a gem; and if the \$20 piece can be improved, I only perceive it, by giving its reverse the eagle (only) of the \$10 piece, and with its stars five pointed.

Columbus, O., Dec. 19, '07.

Side Notes on the New Double Eagle.

One of the features attending the issue of the new twenty dollar gold pieces was the speculative interest the new pieces caused. It has been so many years since a new piece has been distributed to the public, that from the moment of its inception it was destined to be rare, both on account of the limited number issued and its novel peculiarities. An index of the rise of the Stock Exchange, and especially of the Curb Market is exemplified in the speculation of these pieces among the curb brokers and bankers and clerks.

A few thousand only of these "high relief" pieces were struck, and were distributed by the Philadelphia Mint to the different Sub-Treasuries the first week in December. Five hundred were allotted to Boston and only five pieces were allowed to each bank and individual that asked for the new coins. The allotment was exhausted in Boston in a single day. But a short time after this word was received that no more of these pieces would be struck and that the Government was anxious to get back as many of these new pieces as possible. This was on account of the sharp wire edge on the majority of those coined, caused by the metal being forced up between the die and the collar. A false rumor gained currency that the government would pay a premium to get these pieces back and the prices of double eagles consequently began to soar. The various Sub-Treasuries were besieged by a host of eleventh hour bargain hunters and the tempers of the redemption clerks were sorely tried by the repeated inquiries for the new twenties. The crowd then turned their attention to the clerks in the banks and the attendants in the Federal buildings. On Dec. 11 the following notice was posted in the Sub-Treasury in Boston "Clerks having a copy of the new \$20.00 gold piece are forbidden selling the same at a premium." During the second week in December active trading in the new twenties was carried on in the various Curb Markets in the country, prices quoted ranged from \$26 to \$35. Telegraph and long distance telephone orders were executed on the N. Y. Curb for deliveries in other cities. Fifty changed hands in one day on the Boston Curb at prices ranging from \$26 to \$31. One broker sold five pieces "short" at \$26 and later was obliged to pay \$30 each to "cover in." Up to date the activity seems to be among brokers rather than among collectors, the latter appearing to be indifferent whether they got hold of these coins or not. It is too early yet to tell just what the prices of the pieces will settle down to, but there is no doubt but that the new twenty will command a substantial premium and that as time goes on the piece will gradually increase in rarity. Just at present the bulk of the pieces are in non-collectors hands, such as individuals that are holding on to a single piece for their novelty and beautiful appearance, others that are intending to make use of them for Christmas presents, and still others who are hoarding several of them for an ultimate rise in price. Many collectors and semi-collectors in the larger cities are doing this.

Many episodes in this recent flurry in double eagles has come to light. One coin dealer got hold of about a dozen of the pieces the first day and sold them at \$20.50 each, he had not got through patting himself on the back when he realized that he could get several dollars each for them after he had sold them all. He later bought back a few at several dollars advance and is now deliberating whether to sell them again at a few dollars profit or to hold on to them.

It is related of another dealer from one of the larger cities the other day who stepped into a specie broker's office and in the course of conversation remarked that he heard that the new twenties were out, and that he thought that he would get a few, if the broker could get him some he would expect to pay him a little something for his trouble. The broker said that he thought that he could accommodate him but that he would have to get about \$10 on each piece for his trouble.

J. B. C. Jr. & H. W.

Room 882 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 10, 1907.

To His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Honored Sir:—The American Numismatic Association, through its Committee, wishes to commend you for the active interest you have taken in the movement to secure a better and more artistic coinage for the United States.

We beg to express our high appreciation of your efforts resulting in the issuance of the beautiful eagle and double eagle by Saint Gaudens. These coins we regard as possessing high artistic merit though with some faults in detail and technique—and as greatly superior to those of the old type, and as marking an advance in American numismatic art.

We also express the hope that you will continue to use your influence toward securing an entire new series of artistic coins for the United States.

We would venture to offer our humble services, as experienced numismatists in suggesting the names of competent artists or in criticising their designs, and believe, with our knowledge of the coinage of the world, of every period, we could be of some service.

Very truly Yours,

(Signed) Thomas L. Elder,
Chairman of the Committee.

(Signed) Samuel Hudson Chapman,
Secretary of the Committee.

The New Administration.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:—

It is with the appreciation of the honor and its opportunities, and with the desire and purpose of effort for achievements that I receive the office of your president to lead the administration of our Association's seventeenth year. The Association—not so much in the number of its membership, but the quality of membership, its honorable personnel, the unselfish interest displayed by many and the good results evidenced—is now approaching a sphere of recognition and influence far greater than was pictured for it by its fathers; if we have comparative co-operation and earnest effort from all, that is now evidenced by the productiveness of a few of our members, the near future of our organization may be as far in advance of its present scope and usefulness as it is today in advance of the early years of its existence. It is with anticipation of greater things within our field to be achieved through the medium of your Association. that will guide me in my appointments, recommendations and acts during the present administration. The harmony, unity of purpose and good fellowship that is now so evident, is not only gratifying to me; but should be appreciated by all, and with endeavors for its continuance, which is so essential for good results.

It is in a greater membership that we can hope for greater achievements, and it should be the endeavor of all members to solicit for enrollment as a member of the Association every numismatic worthy in the United States and Canada. My observations cause me to believe there are at least three thousand within our active territory that have some interest in numismatics; and I believe a good portion of this number would become members of the Association if they had its objects and advantages presented to them. Our present membership is less than five hundred; my hopes are for a thousand strong by the close of 1908. I feel satisfied that if each member will contribute in the effort by immediate and continued interest in the work, our next convention will represent a membership of double the present number. The faithful workers of the past promise continuance for the future; and their expressed increased interest is promising of many acquisitions to membership. With the evidence of co-operation from our inactive members by the proposal of at least one candidate, and with results from the active campaign of endeavor I hope to make, our membership will pass the thousand mark within a few months. Every member is commissioned for this purpose and I hope they will feel it their duty to propose at least one new member during the next two months. An exploitation folder and application blank, briefly presenting the objects and advantages of the Association is now prepared for distribution. These may be obtained from the general Secretary or any of the Local Secretaries. In our endeavors for acquisition to membership we must not sacrifice quality for quantity. It should be our endeavor to make a membership in the Association a badge of recognized honor. The Association has been an influence between the dealer and collector to the advantage of both. Among our active members today are the leading dealers of this country; this interest, which has been in a measure tardy; is appreciated and is promising of mutual good. Our collecting members evidence a desire to favor the dealer who is contributing to the improvement of the Association. The dealer has ever reason to contribute to the work of organization, as it is through organization that interest is promoted and converts made to our subject; and it is from the new and live interest that the dealer can look for continued and increased patronage.

It appears that some of our members do not understand that the Association in its benefits and opportunities is purely mutual. Every officer serves without compensation of any kind, not only does he give his time, but incidentally he is at some expense. The membership fee, fifty cents, paid but once with application, is in our treasury fund for stationary, postage, etc. The annual dues \$1.00 is exclusively devoted to the publication of our Official Organ, and the more dollars the better will be that publication. The member who may believe we should have a better publication, should consider that its field for circulation is with a limited class, and if they will familiarize themselves with the cost of printing and mailing, cuts and time for editing and preparation, I believe they will agree with those who know, that the publication to the editor is a labor of love and not one of profit. We all want a better publication, but there is only one way to obtain it: Get members! members mean subscribers, subscribers mean dollars, and dollars will produce the publication we desire.

The Association's members remotely located, as a portion of them are, do not enjoy that feeling of brotherhood that is created by those who greet each other in convention or meet members in travel. To them we are little more than a corresponding society with our Official Organ the medium of communication. I desire to see and will endeavor to encourage more personal talks thru our publication and more frequent communication between officers and members who have only corresponding acquaintance. I believe it is lack of affiliation that leads to the lapses of membership. Recent years have been the most numismatically active in the history of our country, and while the Local Secretaries and many of our members have been active in proposing candidates, our membership does not show material increase in numbers. Acquisitions have been offset by lapses during the years that should have been most productive. Our present constitution does not provide for any service by the Vice President during the tenure of office by the President. I have no desire to cause a vacancy, but the worthy members who enter the new administration as Vice Presidents are too willing and capable for achievements that the Association cannot afford to not give them opportunity for work. I believe valuable service can be rendered the organization by them occasionally writing to the remotely located and indifferent members, letting them know the interests of the Association, and that their membership is appreciated. First Vice President Mr. Henrie E. Buck should seek to hold the interest of members in the United States, and Second Vice President Mr. P. O. Tremblay will find his territory across the geographical border, which is the only line the Association knows between the United States and Canada.

The Chairmanship of the Board of Governors continues with a long time faithful member and officer, Dr. B. P. Wright. The membership of the Board is composed of interested members who will co-operate with the chairman for the advancement of the Association. In recent months the Board of Governors have in a measure been imposed upon and their duties increased by numerous trivial complaints against members. The Association is neither a collecting agency or a clearing house for disputes. When the evidence justifies, it will act as arbitrator between members, or dealer and customer, but it is not its purpose to be a part to differences of opinion and incriminating accusations when there is not positive evidence of acts unbecoming a member. The Association will not tolerate unprincipled practices by its members, but a complaint to give cause for action should be more than the written statement of an accuser.

The Association is fortunate in having the continued service of Mr. Howland Wood who has efficiently served as General Secretary during the past three years. Renewed effort and continued good results are anticipated from the Secretary's office during the administration.

Doctor Heath continues in charge of the exchequer and is willing and anxious to have more dollars to care for. As the receipt of membership renewals are divided between the Secretary and the Treasurer, but all ultimately reach the Treasurer, I recommend, that the lieu of a receipt for annual dues that a membership card be issued. Said card to be of convenient size for car-

rying in the pocket and be neatly printed on good material and to indicate the name and term of "good standing." Cost of cards to be paid for out of the general treasury. There are many occasions when a card of this character will not only serve a member in travel as an identity to membership but provide an entree for serving the interests of the Association.

An interest in keeping with the opportunities of the office has been manifested by our Librarian and Curator, Mr. Ben G. Green who continues in office. I would like to see a greater interest in our library, and thru donations acquisitions it may grow to a useful reference, and source of information for our members. As now constituted it is of little service, and we cannot expect to make it immediately valuable, but by a general interest and frequent additions thru donations and acquisitions by solicitation, a few years should make it one of appreciated service. There are many official publications of state and nation that would contribute to the library and which may be had for request; among them; the annual reports of the Director of the Mint, the Comptroller of the Currency, and various other publications that are from time to time published by the government relating to currency. Priced catalogues if donated by the various dealers would be appreciated valuable acquisitions. The daily press and periodicals in general presents much within our field worth preserving; with the donation of clippings and a receptacle for their convenient classification and filing, a good library feature would be inaugurated.

The efficient work of the Local Secretaries, all of which continue in office, has not only contributed to lessening the arduous duties of the General Secretary but has produced that much needed stimulation of interest, and has proven a magnet for new members. A quantity of new literature will be forwarded to them within a few days. A continuation of their active interest will be appreciated and is important for advancement.

In keeping with the By-Laws I appoint the following committee: Finance, Mr. V. M. Brand, Chicago, Ill., Chairman; Mr. J. Mitchelson, Tariffville, Conn.; and Mr. J. M. Clapp, Washington, D. C.

Library and Cabinet, Mr. A. C. Gies, Pittsburg, Pa., Chairman; Mr. S. H. Chapman Philadelphia; and Mr. William A. Ashbrook, M. C. Johnstown, O.

Printing and Official Organ, Rev. William H. Owen, Jr., Mount Vernon, N. Y. chairman; Mr. Lyman H. Low, New York City, and Mr. Frank C. Higgins, New York City.

While there does not appear to be any immediate need for activity by our Committee on Finance for increasing our treasury fund, yet, if the Association had the money at command there are various publications that could be produced and would prove advantageous and which are more specifically referred to in my recommendations to the Publication committee. Our present Treasury of about \$100.00, will, in a large measure be used by present plans for literature and its distribution, but it is believed the membership fees to come from the exploitation effect will more than replenish the present treasury fund. Our committee on finance can in ways other than service to the Association's treasury, con-

tribute to national interest in our organization. Now that the currency system of our country is one of general discussion, they could, as students of finance, formulate suggestions and proposals which could be offered and fostered by the Association.

The committee on Library and Cabinet are directed to co-operate with the Librarian for improvement of the library as mentioned in my reference to the office of Librarian. The Association does not have a cabinet, and while the benefits of one may not now seem apparent, the future may suggest it an omission that a cabinet had not been encouraged and fostered. If the committee can formulate a practical plan for the formation and installation of a cabinet. I will heartily co-operate with them and, I believe numerous specimens will be donated with the promulgation of ways for their reception and care.

The committee on Printing and Official Organ had been selected conveniently located that they may meet as occasion may require. The Chairman, Rev. Owen, has in his communications to me evidenced decided interest in numismatic publications. Dean Low, the sage of numismatics among our active members, should contribute valuable aid to the work of this committee. Mr. Higgins has given us evidence of his ability in verse, his serious products make good reading and his rime in lighter vein is mirthful. The first entry on the program for our next convention smoker is a product from Mr. Higgin's poetry machine. It is recommended that this committee co-operate with the editor of our Official Organ, the Numismatist, assisting him as he may advise, for a regular monthly issue on a specified date, and that the publication may approach typographical perfection. It has been proposed that a pamphlet be issued during the year to contain the new Constitution and By-Laws, a complete list of members, and the final reports of the special committees appointed at the late convention, together with some general numismatic information. This publication will come under the direction of this committee. The profitable uses for a publication of this character are readily apparent and I trust it can be produced. The committee should anticipate its form, character and approximate cost and communicate their probable needs to the committee on finance. A publication of this character, while demanding no considerable amount of money, should be considered as an extraordinary expenditure and from an extraordinary fund provided for the purpose. This committee can contribute to the prestige and recognition of the Association by its interest in numismatic literature in general. Erroneous and misleading statements on numismatic subjects, which are the rule in the daily press should command their attention by way of correction. The Encyclopedia Britannica is now being revised and re-written, their interest should be directed to investigation and recommendations that its part relating to numismatic subjects be prepared and edited by competent authorities. An observing and suggestive interest of this character should be directed to all publications intended for general reference. I should like to see introduced into the Official Organ an Inquiry Department, with a capable Secretary of Information in charge, only questions presenting new subjects or believed of general interest to be answered, and it is not expected that the officer in charge answer

all questions but to refer those relating to a particular division, to the member who specializes or is believed best informed on the subject in question.

To the special committee appointed on a Uniform Classification of Coins, I suggest that they include in their report a recommendation for a standard coin scale. The use of two scales as is now in practice is confusing, and many of the printed scales do not conform to the measurements that are intended.

To the special committee for the Improvement of our National Coinage, I suggest that they give forceful approval to display every meritorious improvement in the new gold coinage, and specifically state where greater improvements are possible. I suggest for their consideration that they recommend that the star on our future coins be the national star as shown on the flag and seal, five pointed instead of six.

It has been suggested that the special committee on Emblem give consideration to a design adaptable for a seal and that its center be one of the historic early coins of America. Personally, I believe our present and long used seal fully indicative and expressive for its purpose.

Several members have said that the Association should be incorporated. I do not reason any immediate benefits from incorporation, but if it could be attained at no considerable expense, it may have its advantages for the future. An expression from our members, particularly those versed in the law, is solicited on the subject.

All committees to report to the president. Officers, committees and members desiring official information and a prompt reply should address the General Secretary.

Our next convention to be held during the early autumn at Philadelphia is being anticipated with interest, and all who conveniently can should look forward to being present and contribute to its program. The benefits and pleasures of our late convention has created an enthusiasm that promises greater results at our next meeting. As the time approaches, the date will be definitely fixed and a convention committee appointed.

Our Association thru the expressions of its officers and members has in recent weeks received the recognition of the national administration, followed by many general press references. Recognition of this character is not without its weight, and the expressed interest by our members on public matters within the field of numismatics is to be commended and encouraged that we may make our field of usefulness and productiveness larger than the present mutual benefits between members.

I trust that our members and officers will give their interest and endeavor for the improvement of the National collection in the mint cabinet at Philadelphia. Our national collection is inconsiderable when compared with the national collections of foreign countries. The amount of money available for new specimens is but a mite compared with what is necessary for valuable acquisitions. Each year sees rare historic specimens removed beyond the hope of future obtaining. I do not believe that an amount commensurate for the purpose can be obtained thru Congressional appropriations, but I do believe a

very considerable sum could be produced by the striking of an annual mint souvenir medal, as an educational demonstration at close view of the process of coining to the about one hundred thousand visitors that are received at the mint each year, and to be sold at a nominal price for the benefit of the cabinet. An artistic designed medal, a new type each year, would not only be purchased by the visitor but would be sought by the numismatic collector. This, in operation, would bring to a worthy public institution the revenue that is now solicited by mint employees for private gain, and the little medals they sell are not mint products or evidences of art.

I wish you all a happy new year, and trust I shall have the hearty support of all members by co-operation and effort that will make 1908 the banner year for the A. N. A.

FARRAN ZERBE.

Tyrone, Pa., Jan 1, 1908.

American Numismatic Association.



Report of Corresponding Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

930, William A. Ashbrook; 931, E. M. Parker; 932, E. C. Bayha; 933, Horace Gunthrop; 934, George W. Parent; 935, James Reid; 936, L. J. Kreiger; 937, F. J. Loer; 938, John H. Larcom; 939, J. H. Ripstra; 940, Edward T. Newell.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following names have been received by the Corresponding Secretary. If no objections are received prior to Jan. 20, 1908, they will be declared elected to membership.

G. C. Blunt, Charles City, Iowa.

Vouchers: Dr. Heath & Mr. Ragan.

J. A. Johr, Meadow, Va.

Vouchers: Heath & Wood.

- N. C. Nielsen, Cairo, Nebr.,
Vouchers, Ben G. Green & M. P. Carey.
- H. B. Alexander, Chillicothe, Ill.
Vouchers: Ben G. Green & H. Wood.
- W. H. Woodin, 127 East 69th St., New York, N. Y.
Vouchers: J. C. Mitchelson & Geo. F. Heath.
- Ludger Gravel, 28 Jacques Cartier Sq., Montreal, Can.
Vouchers: P. O. Tremblay, C. E. Belanger & Dr. Courteau.
- Rev. Fr. Cyprien, 267 Desery St., Montreal, Can.
Vouchers: P. O. Tremblay & C. E. Belanger.
- William M. Furber, 900 W. Hancock St., Manchester, N. H.
Vouchers: W. G. Jenness & J. B. Chase, Jr.
- R. W. McLachlan, 55 St. Monique St., Montreal, Can.
Vouchers: Dr. Courteau, Henry Chapman & H. Wood.
- George J. Bott, 1081 Hunter Ave., Columbus, O.
J. M. Henderson, N. P. Gifford & J. W. Lyday.
- Christ Sorensen, 3745 Wallace Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Vouchers: Ben G. Green & Wm. Herzstock.
- Cyrille Tessier, Union Bank Building, Quebec, P. Q. Can.
Vouchers; P. B. Murphy & Dr. Heath.
- Major E. S. Horton, Attleboro, Mass.
- R. Kohler, 80 Washington Place, New York, N. Y.
- W. E. Stavens, Granville, N. Dak.
- M. C. Getchell, 100 Quincy St., Hancock, Mich.
- C. I. Erickson, Union Nat'l. Bank, McKeesport, Pa.
Vouchers: Farran Zerbe & H. Wood.
- J. L. Kelly, 30 N. Washtenaw Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- John A. Lewis, 54 N. Washtenaw Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- E. W. Hoague, 1423 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- H. T. Wilson, 224 N. Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Vouchers: T. E. Leon & S. C. Stevens.
- E. W. Jeffrey, Elmdale Kan.
- Robert Hosbury, Traffic Manager, Box 480 Toledo, O.
- Walter I. Dawkins, Atty. at Law, 408 Fidelity Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
- C. G. Ricker, Vice Pres. Yates Center Nat. Bank, Yates Center, Kans.
- Edith Tobitt, Librarian Public Library & Museum, Omaha, Neb.
Vouchers: Farran Zerbe and J. L. Zerbe.
- Geo. L. Tilden, 377 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
Vouchers: John E. Morse and Geo. F. Heath.
- Edgar H. Bristol, Salem, Ind.
Vouchers, Heath & Wood.
- J. Everett Alden, L. B. 193, Torrington, Conn.
- Jesse W. Potts, 342 State St., Albany, N. Y.
- Henry Kephart, Berrien Springs, Mich.
- Fred D. Bardon, Madison, N. Y.

Vouchers: Farran Zerbe & Wood.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS

- 669, Richard Benjes, 1819 N. Patterson Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
 286, George H. Burfeind, 1115 F. St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
 553, Is. G. Pitman, 21 Congress St., Savannah, Ga.
 445, J. F. Trowbridge, 400 West High St., Piqua, O.
 921, B. H. Saxton, Register Life Ins. Co., Davenport, Ia.

ADDITIONS TO MEMBERSHIP LIST.

- 312, P. N. Breton, 230 West St. Catherine St., Montreal, Can.
 554, N. Macfarlane, 33 Arlington Ave., Montreal, Can.
 116, W. H. McDonald, 1392 Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill.
 92, Howard R. Newcomb, 24 Marston Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 8, Charles W. Stutesman, Peru, Ind.

RESIGNED.

- 115, S. Schachne, Chillicothe, O.

We are now embarked upon another year, a year that from present indications will be the banner one of our history. The majority of the members of the A. N. A. look to the officers to do the whole work of the Association, or else think that the association of itself can reel off the thread of progression unaided. This tendency to leave the propaganda work for the Society in the abstract to do is a fallacy, for, "a society is nothing in itself, and can do nothing by itself." Each individual member is a working unit; the labors and accomplishments of each member causes a society to progress. Therefore it is the duty of each member to do something for the Association,—to contribute numismatic data and knowledge to the official organ, to spread the desire of collecting and numismatic lore to his friends, and to persuade anyone worthy to be a member to join this Confederation of coin collectors. The Secretary and the Local Secretaries stand ready to help you.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

Brookline, Mass., Dec. 20. 1907.

Adolph Hess Nachf, of Frankfurt-a-Main, announces that some time next March he will sell the remainder of the collection of the late George Ulex of Hamburg. Our readers will remember that his United States series was sold in New York some time in 1902. Those remaining include medals and tokens of the U. S. some 3,000 in number, besides the coins, medals and tokens of Canada, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies. The remainder of the collection now to be sold numbers upwards of 10,000 pieces, and is said to compare favorably with the famous Fonrobert collection. The cataloguer may be addressed at Mainzer Landstr. 49, Frankfurt-a-Main, Germany.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 47th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, Dec. 6th, Pres. W. F. Dunham presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, McDonald, Brand, Simpson, Excell, Leon, Blumenschein, Dr. Merrill, Chester Dunham, Huber, Holmes, Baker, Sorensen, Williams, Leon, Ripstra and Green. Messrs. Edward R. Heissler and Howard R. Newcomb were elected to membership.

A resolution was offered commending the course of President Roosevelt in his endeavor to improve the appearance of our current coinage. The sense of the Society was found to be favorable to the St. Gauden's designs on the twenty and adverse to those of the ten dollar gold pieces. On motion a committee was appointed to rewrite or substitute a resolution on the subject and report at a special meeting to be held Dec. 20th.

The election of officers for 1908 resulted as follows:

President—Virgil M. Brand.

Vice President—J. B. Holmes,

Secretary—Ben G. Green.

Treasurer—F. Elmo Simpson.

Librarian, Chester Dunham.

Curator—M. P. Carey.

Censor—Harry F. Williams.

Executive Board; W. F. Dunham, Ben G. Green and W. H. McDonald.

A silver proof coin was won by Mr. Brand as a prize for test of memory in regard to the U. S. standard dollar. McKinley Memorial medals were distributed at cost, and one placed in the cabinet.

Magazines received since last report were: The Numismatist, Spink's Numismatic Circular and Numismatische Correspondenz; auction catalogs from S. H. Chapman, Elder, Green and St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; catalog with fixed prices from Sears; and a priced catalog of the Cartwright collection in London.

Mr. Brand exhibited two specimens of the earliest Roman aes; and Mr. Leon some Territorial gold.

Adjourned to meet Jan. 3rd. 1908.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary,

On Dec. 20th, 1907 a special meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, the purpose of the meeting being to discuss and present resolutions in the matter of efforts to improve the appearance of our current coinage. Three draughts of resolutions were presented by the committee consisting of Messrs. Brand, Leon and Holmes. After a full discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, the commendable efforts of President Theodore Roosevelt to improve the artistic appearance of our coinage have brought about the adoption of new designs on the ten and twenty dollar gold pieces,

WHEREAS, the new designs have been severely and unfavorably criticised by the people and in the public press, therefore be it

RESOLVED, by the Chicago Numismatic Society, that, in the opinion of its members, such unfavorable criticism is, for the most part, unwarranted and not well considered; that coins constitute the best medium by means of which progress the medallic art can be illustrated to all the people, and that therefore the great progress which has been made in this art since the designs heretofore in use were first adopted, should receive recognition on our coins; that the new designs, with the exception of the obverse on the ten dollar piece, are improvements, artistically, over those which they displace; that the reverse designs of both pieces might be further improved; that the obverse of the twenty dollar piece is the most beautiful design which has ever appeared on any authorized coin of our country; And be it further

RESOLVED, that the president be heartily commended for his labors in connection with the improvement of the artistic appearance of our coinage, and respectfully urged to continue his efforts until all of our coins are impressed with designs exemplifying the highest and best type of modern medallic art.

A motion was carried, instructing the Secretary to spread the resolutions on the minutes and to have a copy engrossed and forwarded to President Roosevelt.

The 48th monthly meeting of the Chicago Numismatic Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Jan. 3rd, President W. F. Dunham in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Carey, W. F. Dunham, Brand, Simpson, Excell, Leon, Blumenschein, Chester Dunham, Sorensen Loer, Sears and Green.

The following officers elect were installed for the coming year:

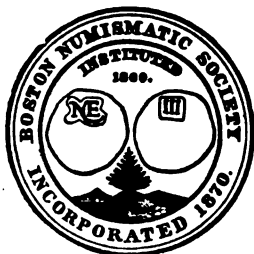
President, Virgil M. Brand
Secretary, Ben G. Green
Treasurer, F. Elmo Simpson
Librarian, Chester Dunham
Curator, M. P. Carey

An interesting talk was given by the retiring president, Mr. W. F. Dunham reviewing the work of the society for the past year. Mr. Leon exhibited encased postage stamps and Territorial gold; and Mr. W. F. Dunham some rare Canadian tokens.

Stevenson's Dictionary of Greek Coins was added to the library.

Adjourned to meet Feb. 7, 1908.

Ben G. Green, Secretary.



The Boston Numismatic Society.

The December meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society was held in their rooms in the Old State House, Thursday afternoon, December 12th. On account of the absence of the president, Dr. Green, Mr. Wheeler was chosen to preside. The following members were present: Messrs. Marvin, Wheeler, Crosby, Trowbridge, Stearns, Chase, Wood and Dr. Storer.

Mr. Wood reported progress as chairman of the committee on the revision of the By-Laws and brought up several subjects for discussion relating to the same. Mr. Crosby exhibited several dies.

The new eagle and double eagle was then brought up for discussion, newspaper comments reviewed, and the question of the use of the Golden Eagle in place of the Bald Eagle was taken up. A favorable vote on the new coinage was passed and a committee composing of Messrs. Wheeler and Wood was appointed to draw up resolutions commending President Roosevelt for his efforts at a change of the National coinage. Specimens of both the new and the old coins were shown by various members. Adjourned to meet the second Friday in January.

Mehl's Numismatist Monthly is the name of the latest numismatic periodical just announced. The first number will make its appearance about January 1st. Mr. Mehl is capable of making it an interesting periodical, and he asserts that one of its main objects will be to boost the A. N. A. This certainly is a worthy object and we wish it God speed.

The S. H. Chapman Sale of Nov. 29 and 30.

Fairly good prices were realized in this sale at the Davis & Harvey auction rooms, in Philadelphia. The bidding was particularly brisk on early and rare American specimens for which numismatists are always greedy. The American quarters of from 1796 to 1805 ranged from \$3.75 to \$15, and dimes starting with 1796 at \$13.50, ran up as high as \$55 for a fine specimen of 1802 and down as low as \$2 for one of 1811.

Half dimes sold at all rates of prices, a rare one of 1802 being bid up to \$21. In copper cents there was a wide range of price and condition. A wreathed cent of 1793 went at \$20, and also did a Liberty cap cent of the same date, while the "chain" of that year, a fine specimen, was bid up to \$50. Prices for cents ranged from a few cents up to \$50 bid, which was the highest of the day. A half cent of 1795 brought \$30, while one of 1793 brought only \$5. Some of the English coins back as far as Edward the Confessor brought only \$1 each, and one of them only 10 cents. A rare Elizabeth crown, with a profile of the queen, brought \$16; a half crown of the same reign, \$12, and a half crown bearing the stamp of Cromwell, \$11.

A silver half dollar, dated 1796, was sold for \$66. A gold Daric, one of the earliest coins in the world, was snapped up at \$17. The Daric is a Persian coin, and was issued under the reign of Darius I.

For other pieces of currency, coined in the days of Darius, Nero and Julius Caesar, it was a bad day. Some went for as little as four cents.

The highest price obtained was \$195, this amount being paid for a \$50 United States gold piece of 1852 from the San Francisco Mint. It was purchased by Thomas L. Elder, a New York numismatist. One hundred and fifty dollars was paid for \$10 gold piece of the California Miner's Bank.

The coins sold disposed of the collections of the Rev. J. Zimmerman, D. D.; James Bindon, Charles Zug and the Work collection.

Proof sets, Colonial and Continental money, Congressional currency, Virginia currency, State bank bills and duplicate cents from Dr. Beckwick's collection were also sold, with others from the collection of F. Thunder. The sale was concluded with a number of volumes of works on numismatics.

Columbus Numismatic Society.

A Purely Social meeting of the Society was held on the evening of the 12th of December in the society's room, President King Presiding.

The following members were present:

Robt. King, J. W. Lyday, A. B. Coover, Dr. J. M. Henderson, Henrie Buck, Farran Zerbe; C. E. Radebaugh, G. J. Bott and H. Warren Phelps.

Mr. L. E. Kirk of Cols; and Mr. Groves, of Delaware, Ohio; were guests at this meeting, which was almost entirely a digression from Numismatics.

Mr. A. B. Coover favored the society with a most interesting and instructive paper on the subject:—"Manufacturing of Implements and Ornaments of Prehistoric Man." This was most beautifully illustrated, throughout by specimens of the old indians work and also by many pieces made by himself. The hearers, in general, I think were left with the impression that the skill of Mr. Coover in making these implements excelled that of the most skillful indian. Among the many pieces displayed the most interesting perhaps was a small arrow head made from a fragment of a broken beer bottle with no other tool than the handle of a worn out tooth brush.

This study of the Indian aroused the curiosity of some regarding the Indian's money. The discussion on this subject brought many things well worth remembering.

Following this Mr. Farran Zerbe, President-elect of the A. N. A., addressed the society on the subject; Gold. This, too, was extremely interesting, giving us many new ideas concerning gold. Quite a number of coin, bank notes, etc., were displayed by Messrs. Zerbe, Henderson, King and others.

The meeting adjourned to meet again at call of the President.

J. W. LYDAY, Secretary.

In Way of Correction.

The mis-statements that entered into the publication of Mr. Zerbe's tribute to the late Mathew Stickney in the December number are regretted. The writer, the editor, the proof reader and the compositor have passed the "kick" on to the office "devil." It was not our purpose to present Mr. Henry Chapman as a "youthful cataloguer"—faithful, was the word. Mr. Chapman is only "youthful" in activity; many years of research, study and experience leads him in the realm of numismatics far beyond the youthful in his service to clients, and two years hence he will bow to the half century mile post of life. Contrary to a wish and hope, the venerable Mr. S. S. Crosby was mentioned as "the late". May he, a recently elected member, live for many years to grace the honor roll of numismatists.

Brother Lighthouse informs us that a former member of the association, Mr. Charles P. Barry of Rochester, N. Y.; died in that city on Sept. 14th last, after a long illness. He was a member of the firm of Ellwanger and Barry, the well known nurserymen. In his younger days he possessed quite a collection of coins, but some years since his collection was destroyed together with his beautiful residence, since which he has done little. He leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter.



We take pleasure in showing our readers the so called Duffield design for membership badge of the A. N. A. The committee in charge, while not committed to its ultimate adoption, agree that it has many good points, and seems to carry out the sentiment of the members as expressed at the Columbus convention.

“Would it not be a good plan to have a page of questions and answers? Am sure there are many members who would be glad to enquire regarding coins if they could do so without troubling you to answer by mail.” Alfred S. Twichell, Alameda, Cal.

Fire them in. We will try it. If we cannot answer them ourselves, will try and find someone that can. To begin: A correspondent asks for the number of half dollars struck at the Philadelphia mint during 1905.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 4, 1907.

Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Will you please give me some information about 1905 half dollars without mint work? I did not see any of them, except one which I have over two years in my possession.

"I have more pleasure in reading the Numismatist than any other magazine I receive."

Truly Yours,

John H. Vich,
1450 E. 65th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

U. S. Mint, Phila., Pa., 12-7-1907.

Dr. Geo. F. Heath,

My dear Sir,—In reply to your favor of the 6th inst., I am pleased to say that there were \$331,363.50 or 662,727, silver half dollars coined by this mint for the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1905.

Very Truly Yours,
S. W. Brown.

Utica, Dec. 10, 1907.

My Dear Doctor:

I have recently come into possession of a Nova Scotia token not described by Breton. It has a "Starr & Shannon, Halifax" obverse, as illustrated in No. 884, but the reverse is that of a United States copper cent coined between 1844 and 1847. The obverse of the cent has been ground off before the design on it was struck, but traces of the word "Liberty," appear just above the head of the Indian. Breton informs me that he never heard of the piece. He suggests that somebody, who got hold of an old Starr & Shannon die experimented with it. Possibly some reader of the Numismatist can give me some information about the piece.

W. H. D.

The following is an extract from the Report of the Secretary of Treasury and tells its own story; but it does not tell the long story that lies behind it, the story of steady and effective work on the part of the persons closely connected with the Numismatic Collection in the mint at Philadelphia. A great deal of the credit for getting recognition for the institution is due to Mr. Geo. E. Roberts, formerly director of the Bureau of the Mint, now president of the Commercial National Bank in Chicago. Behind Mr. Roberts, however, are others that have not been idle.

"The collection of historical coins in the Philadelphia Mint has heretofore been allowed the sum of \$500 per year for the purchases. The collection is a very good one for its size, and may be made the foundation of one of great educational value. It is impossible, however, to do much at building it up unless more money is available in the purchase fund. The annual Assay Commission which met at the Mint in 1907 volunteered to pass a resolution urging that the annual appropriation be increased to \$5,000 per year, and as such national collections are supported in other countries this sum is of only moderate proportions. The director of the mint also urges that authority be given the superintendent of the Mint to strike a small souvenir medal to be sold to visitors and the profits turned into the purchase fund. There is a popular demand for such a souvenir, and a medal bearing upon one side the head of the president and upon the other a view of the mint edifice would doubtless bring considerable income and be highly prized by purchasers. I recommend that such authority be granted." (Report p. 24.)

Wanted. to Exchange or For Sale.

WANTED:—The Numismatist, for January 1903, March and August 1904. Geo. J. Schwartz, Wooster, O.

WANTED:—Bretons Nos. 515, 16, 31, 64, 654. 725, 26, 28, 29, 880, 88, 96, 954, 66, 89, 1001, 03, 05. J. B. Chase, Jr., 91 Francis St. Brookline, Mass.

WANTED:—Priced catalogs from all dealers—whole collections purchased. Wanted gold fine cents and half cents. For sale or exchange proof silver—B. B. Bills, Shinn plaster new and crisp—duplicate cents, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents—minor proof coins—\$1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, and \$5.00 gold mint marks. Dr. Alvin J. Fink, 604 South Jefferson St. Dayton, O.

TO EXCHANGE:—"I have a fine \$20 Clark Gruber 1861 to trade for any of the following coins \$3.00 gold 1875, \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ John Parsons & Co., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Templetan Reid, \$10 Oregon, \$10 Utah or \$50 Kellogg & Co." Address, H. O. Mann, Denver, Colo., Room 226 Coronado Bldg.

"WILL EXCHANGE:—for coins not in my collection complete volumes of the Numismatist for the year 1901-2-3-4-5-6-7 and nine last copies of 1900. What have you to offer. Also 1859 and 1872 S. mint standard dollar, good. 1877 and 1876 S. mint trade dollar unc. 1880 trade dollar proof and Isabella quarter unc." W. E. Surface, Decatur, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE:—for coins Frossard's Monograph of cents and half cents, illustrated with nine heliotype plates, half morocco, in perfect condition." W. E. Surface, Decatur, Ill.

WANTED:—The following U. S. cents and half cents in very fine or uncirculated condition: 1793, 95, 96 and 99. 1800, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 36, 45, 46, 48, 49 and 50. Half cents—1793, 5, 6, and 7. 1800, 2, 5, 6 and 11. State lowest cash price. Fictitious values will not be considered. Chas. T. Keech, Law Library Court House, Columbus, Ohio.

FOR SALE:—The Numismatist complete for years 1894-5-6-7-8-1901-2-4-5-6-7 all in fine condition at one dollar a year's Vol. cash with order. Theo. E. Leon, 350 W 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE:—I have 120 uncirculated 1883 nickels without "cents" three and five cents nickel 1868 both unc, fine half dime 1800, fine half cent 1794, fine half eagle 1840 G. mint fine lat half dollars Columbian 1892 Japan 2 bus. gold oblong very fine. Will exchange any or all for gold dollars, any date or colonial silver coins. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

"FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—A brilliant proof dime of 1827. Excessively rare. Isaac Pincus, 1411 N. 8th Street Philadelphia, Pa."

FOR EXCHANGE:—Hard Times Tokens—U. S. medals, war cards of 1863, English $\frac{1}{2}$ d tokens, Australian tokens and foreign copper coins. Some confederate scrip; also coin sale catalogue to exchange for any coins, medals or tokens not in my cabinet. Send list of what you have to exchange and list of wants to C. A. Mathis, Greenwood, Neb., R. F. D. 2.

FOR EXCHANGE:—1878 standard Silver Dollars S. strictly Mint State, for Trade Dollars in same condition. S. 1873, 77, 78—CC. 1874, 75, 76, 77. Albert S. Elwell, 14 N. Laurel St., Bridgeton, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE:—Fine U. S. Cents for Gold Dollars. 1793, 1799, 1804, 1809, 1811, and many others, some in uncirculated condition. W. N. Yates, 6118 Lensen St. Philadelphia, Pa., (Germantown.)

WANTED:—Gold Dollars 1854C, 1860D, 61D, Quarter Eagles-1796 Stars. 1898-1806 over 05, 1824 over 21. 27, 40D, 41 P. D. O., 42D, 48 Cal 52D, 53D, 54 D. S., 55D, 56D, 57D, 58S, 59D, 63P, 64P, 65P, 66P, 67P. \$3.00 1875. 2½ A or C Bechtler, Carolina Gold. Will trade Clark Gruber \$2½ 1860 and 1861 for \$2½ 1848 Cal. H. O. Mann, 226 Coronado Bldg., Denver, Colo.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. F. J. Holthaus, Cashier of the Citizens State Bank, Lock Box 567, Seneca Kansas.

TO EXCHANGE:—Half Eagle, D mint 1840, for gold dollars. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED:—To purchase encased stamps. Duplicates for sale and exchange. E. C. Stevens, 149 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass.

WANTED:—A late edition, good German Dictionary not the pocket edition. Also books on coins. Have Beautiful gift books, "Amateur Boat Building," Silver Ore, Copper Ore, Coins and old maps to X. Dr. Hassler, 818 E. 4th St. Santa Ana., Cal.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. Chas. T. Keech, Law Library, Court House, Columbus, O.

WANTED:—Massachusetts State Bank bills also fractional currency issued by storekeepers around Boston, Lynn, Salem, etc. Send with lowest cash prices to Howard P. Harris, 128 Bridge St., Salem, Mass.

WANTED:—Confederate and Georgia State bills, crisp to fine, singly or whole sale and C. S. A. stamps, also a Mexican gold dollar, and a Spanish Doubloon Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

WANTED:—Any specimens of the so called Blacksmith tokens. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Que., Can.

WANTED:—To buy Bronze Proof Lincoln 5c pieces of 1866 (A pattern. B. Johnston, No. 1 State St., Chicago.

"I expect to take the Numismatist as long as you publish same." E. B. Stevens, Parsons, Kans.

WANTED:—Gold coins of all nations. I have some fine U. S. and Pioneer gold for sale. Dr. F. B. Merrill, 100 State St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED:—To hear from collectors especially interested in the Vermont coinage, or having any of the rarer varieties or particularly fine specimens for sale. H. C. Whipple, Manchester Center, Vt.

WANTED:—For cash: an uncirculated 1849 or 1850 Mormon \$5.00 gold piece, also other uncirculated Territorial or California gold pieces. M. Marcuson, 1611 E. 82nd St. N. E. Cleveland, Ohio.

"Hope that you will continue many years to give the numismatic world the benefit of your monthly budget of news." S. C. Stevens, Chicago, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE:—For gold coins—a large collection of Canadian and United States copper coins and medals all in fine condition, including many rare coins for gold coins of all nations—must be fine to uncirculated—W. T. Smith, Box 422, Sarnia, Ont., Canada.

TO EXCHANGE:—Masonic Mark Pennies and U. S. coins for the same. J. B. Holmes, 440 W. 65th St. Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—123 Hard time tokens in separate envelopes and numbered according to Low, some duplicates, all in good to fine condition. M. A. Wilber, 1513 Porter, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A copy of The Numismatist of January 1907. Will buy or exchange for fractional currency. Walter G. Jenness, 103 Pearson Ave., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED—Bretons No. 501, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 23, 5, 34, 5, 6, 7, 9, 42, 3, 4, 5, 8, 60, 4, 90, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. No. 600, 2, 4, 5, 60, 73, 5, 7, 8, 81. No. 703, 12, 22, 48, 758 9, 63, 66, 70, 5, 89, 90, 1, 5, 8. No. 805, 8, 10, 15, 29, 30, 7, 9, 42, 6, 8, 55, 6, 61, 2, 72, 9, 82, 98. No. 905, 6, 14, 16, 23, 4, 5, 33, 4, 5, 6, 40, 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 50, 4, 68, 73, 5, 6, 30, 98, 9. No. 1000, 7, 8, 11. W. F. Dunham, 67 W. Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Scarce or uncommon Canadian coins and tokens. Collectors having some to offer should write to me. I mean business. Numbers according to Breton's cat. or Dr. Leroux coin cabinet. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Que., Canada.

WANTED—To receive prices on coins and war tokens. L. Payne, Nederland, Tex.

WANTED—To receive auction coin catalogs—Americana my specialty. J. B. Temple, North Adams, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE OR SELL—Canadian Rarities, all in very fine condition, Breton 534, 540, 542, 543, 545. What am I offered for same? William Hesslein, 67 Elm St. New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—To purchase 1794 cents in Hay's Nos. in fine or very fine condition. J. L. Howland, Grand Island, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—If interested in Ancient Greek and Roman coins send for my Catalogue No. 3, 752 lots. G. N. Olcott, 438 W. 11 6th St., N. Y.

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THE
NUMISMATIST

March
1908

An Illustrated Monthly
devoted to the
Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F. HEATH, M.D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. XXI



No. 3



The Numismatist.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR THE COIN COLLECTORS,
AND OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF

The American Numismatic Association.

Editorial and Publication Office: Monroe, Mich.

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The Numismatist.

VOL. XXI

MONROE, MICH., MARCH 1908.

No. 3

Unusual Numismatic Specimens.

B. P. WRIGHT, M. D.



Obv. A representation of the destruction of the Spanish Armada, above the inscription in two lines, "VENI, VIDE, VIVE, | 1588," "Come, See, Live, 1588." The Legend, TV DEVS MAGNVS, ET MAGNA FACIS VT SOLVS DEVS" Thou are the great God, and doest great things as the only God.

Rev. A representation of a conclave of the Catholic Princes, all blinded by bandages, being seated with their feet rested upon spikes, above the inscription in two lines, "O COECAS HOMINUM, | O PECTORA COECA" O the blind minds of men, O hard their hearts, The Legend "DVRVM EST CONTRA STIMVLOS CALCITRARE" It is hard to kick against the pricks.

This medal is rare.

Silver size, 33.

The invincible Armada consisted of one hundred and fifty vessels, 2430 large guns, 4575 quintals of powder, nearly 20,000 soldiers, 8000 sailors and more than 2,000 volunteers, together a large number of adventurers which enrolled for the sake of loot, making a grand total of over 30,000 souls.

The Armada arrived in the English channel July 19, 1588. Admirals Howard, Drake, Hawking and Frobisher, commanded the English fleet. On the morning of July 20, eight fire ships were sent among the Spanish fleet which caused great disorder. Howard seeing this, ordered an immediate attack which was carried on, in so vigorous a manner, that many ships were sunk, captured and disabled. Howard maintained a running fight from July 21st to the 27th. The English fought so effectively that the Spanish became panic stricken and at-

tempted to make an escape by the English channel, but contrary winds forced most of the ships to sail around the Orkneys. A severe storm was raging at the time, which wrecked many vessels, on different parts of the Scottish and Irish coasts, and history records that nearly all, wearing the dress of a Spaniard were butchered by the local inhabitants as they came ashore. Some of the ignorant fishermen stated afterwards that they "regarded the Spaniards as devils, and by killing them as fast as they came to land they were rendering the Lord good service."

The records do not mention just how many were in the Armada: but it is recorded that "upwards of 5000 men only returned to Spain," and only 53 ships out of the 150 came back and many of these were not fit for further service, while England lost only one ship.

While considering a medal commemorating such an important event in the worlds history it is quite pertinent that we take a brief view of the ruler behind the movement whose motto was "non sufficient orbis" (one world does not suffice.) Philip II, of Spain at this epoch was sovereign of nearly one half of Europe, all of the great Portuguese possession in India and South America, together with whatever portion of North America he might consider worth, the taking. He had the largest navy, and the mightiest army the world ever saw. Alexander the Great conquered nearly the whole of the world of his time with an army of half the size.

Philip was almost overwhelmed by the constant stream of gold that came from the New World. Gallions so heavily laded that they were "fit to sink with gold" sailed into every port, thus laying at his feet ungageable wealth. It is no wonder the common people regarded such a ruler with awe, and had the "Bard of Avon:" lived in those days, well might he have asked "What meat doeth this our Caesar eat that he hath become so mighty."

Philip was the son of Charles V, a bacchanalian madman; a Vitellius in gluttony; a Claudius in intellect; and a Caligula in cruelty.

Philips grandmother the "Mad Jonna" introduced into the Bourbon stock a taint of that most horrible insanity; known to physicians as psychoneurosis. There is not a single individual in the long line of the Spanish Bourbon house, but what show some of the fearful manifestations of this dire malady. In Philip we see the ugly long jaw, the large impending under lip, drooping forward from a misshapen mouth, the flat nose with widely distended nostrils, placed under fixed, staring eyeballs, that shot forth fierce gleams of lustful passion, then surmount all this with a sloping brow, which culminated in protruberance directly over the organ of self esteem, proving that he was a hopeless and incurable maniac of the sadistic type. (The white chapel murderer and all so called "Jack the Rippers" are sadists and when the disease is well developed all are inhuman monsters.) Epilepsy and Asthma held Philip in a state of chronic invalidism and after each attack of epilepsy he became more gloomy and homicidal. He was unable to express his pleasure by laughter, for we are informed that "He never laughed once in his life." but derived maniacal pleasure in

watching the fires of the Inquisition. Cruelty and acts of beastiality produced in Philip an intense exaltation, a frenzy of delirium.

When Duke and Alva boasted that he had roasted nearly twenty thousand Hollanders, Philip said it gives "me inexpressible pleasure." Nero and Tiberius were Sadists, but being all powerful we are unable to estimate the true amount of their crimes. In the case of that Monster, Marschalls Gilles de Rays (see Jacob "Curiosities de l'histoire de France" Paris 1858) who was executed in 1840, on account of Mutilation and Murders, which he had practiced for eight years on more than eight hundred victims, mostly children. We have an actual record for he confessed and left a written account of his crimes.

The Sadistic tendency may lay dormant until some excitement throws the Psycho moter sphere of the brain off the balance.

Grillparzeor describes a soldier who was a "latent" Sadist until the din of battle overthrew his brain balance. These are his words, "Then as the signal rang out, the armies met, breast to breast, lust of the gods, here, there, the murderous steel slays foe and friend alike.

Given and taken, death and life, with wavering charge wildly raging in frenzy."

This is the medical history of the insane Spanish King that planned the Invincible Armada. Not so much on account of religious beliefs, but rather to satisfy the homicidal lust of a diseased brain. Even his own motto of "Non Sufficient Orbis," shows an unsound mind.

A celebrated historian has left us the



statement that "when remnants of the Armada were staggering home, he would leave the council chamber to go forth to prey on garbage and offal" and others have called him an "unutterable monster and brute," even accusing him of "murdering his own son Carlos" and then laying the blame upon an innocent courtier that he might enjoy seeing him cruelly tortured until lingering death released him from a mad man's power. This is not a pleasant picture but it proves that the world is growing better, for today we place the majority of these individuals in asylums where they may receive the most skillful care, and are restrained from acts of violence.

It would almost seem as though the wrath of a just God was visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children to not only the fourth generation but throughout the entire Bourbon line, as the Spanish Nation is now so reduced that it is but a race of beggars."

Queen Isabella, who sold her jewels to get funds for Columbus was descended from "Pedro the Cruel" who was also a Sadist, and Isabella was the mother of the "Mad Jonna" that ingrafted "the Bourbon Curse" into the dynasty.

2. Obv. Bust of Philip and Anne of Austria vis a vis. Legend, "PHILIP ET ANNAE AVSTRIACIS 1571."

Rev. Belgia seated holding a Victory bearing two crowns in her right hand and a cornucopia in her left. Legend, "OPTIMIS PRINCIBVS." Most distinguished princes. In exergue "BELGIA.," Copper size 19.

This jeton records the historical fact that Philip enjoyed his full measure of the good things of this world.

3. Obv. The name of Jehovah, in Hebrew, within a glory field shield from which extend hands grasping swords, above the shield is the date 1598. This date may be a die cutter's error as the "Medallic History of England" gives the date "1590" see page 23-No. 5, but the cut illustrating the Jeton on plate IX bears the date of 1598. The Legend, "MVTNA DEFENSI TVTISS" Mutual defence is safest.

Rev. The Arms, France, England and Holland amid laurel twigs. Legend, "DEO DVC COMTE CONCORDIA." God being the leader, Concord, the attendant.

A Historical jeton,

Copper size, 18.

About 15 years ago T. Forster of Colchester England, published a magazine which he called "Numismatology," in the Jan. (1892) number A. M. Jarmin asks for an attributive of this specimen which he calls a "medal." The following month (Feb. 1892) J. Henry answering the query states the "medal" to be a very rare jeton on the defection of Henry IV of France who concluded a peace without the consent or knowledge of his allies."

Here the subject is dropped.

Henry IV of France, by his marriage with Margurite de Valois is giving the credit of causing the St. Bartholomew massacre. He was a rival of Guises for the succession and defeated them at Arques and Ivry but could not conquer Paris, without becoming a Roman Catholic. This was not difficult as Henry be-

longed to the French branch of the Bourbon dynasty and his history shows that he had the taint, after he secured Paris, he concluded peace with Philip II at Vervins and issued the famous "Edict of Nantes." This compact with Philip was called the "Defection of Henry IV" for Holland, France and England had been allies, as the three shields on the jeton denote.

Note the following.

4. Obv. Three men in armour representing Holland, France, and England swearing an alliance at an altar inscribed "LIBERT | PATR" The liberty of our country. The legend, "COMMVNIS QVOS CAVSA MOVET SCOIAT"—Whom the common cause moves, and unites.

The common cause, in this case, was religious liberty.

Rev. A column bearing a cross piece inscribed: "ODIVM | TYRANNIDIS" Hatred of tyranny. Legend, FOEDERIS CLOIX C VI-TITVLVS.

Copper size 19.

This method denoting the date is somewhat puzzling at first, C followed by I and a C reversed denotes 1000 I preceded by another C reversed denotes 500 then followed by XCVI-96 give us 1596 as the date that Henry IV made the alliance which he broke two years later, or as the jeton stated in 1598.

5. Obv. Queen Elizabeth of England, seated on her throne holding an immense sword. A deputy from Holland stands at her right presenting a petition, two others kneel at her feet at the left, just beneath is the date 1586. Legend, "EVM. E. R.—EST ALTRI ESVRIENTIVM."

Queen Elizabeth is the nourisher of those who hunger after Him (God.)

Rev The name of Jehovah, in Hebrew, in a glory, a large sword occupies the center of the field. Legend, "SERMODEI QVO ENSE ANCIPI ACVTIOR." The word of God, is sharper than a two-edged sword.

A historical jeton.

Copper size: 19.

This was issued while Philip was fitting out the Armada and upon the occasion of the English queen giving an audience to the deputies sent from Holland.

The following is another jeton of interest in this connection.

6. Obv. Bust of Archduke Albert and the infanta Isabella vis. a vis. Legend, "ALBERTVS ET ISABELLA D. G."

Rev. An eagle perched upon a mace above a pair of balances dividing the date 16-12, Legend, "AQVA POTENTIA."

Copper size, 16.

When Archduke Albert married Isabella, daughter of Philip II, he received with her the Low Countries in dowry. In the year 1602 he laid seige to Ostend then in the possession of "heretic Hollanders." Isabella attended him in his expedition and there made a solemn vow that "she would not change her clothes until the city should be taken."

The seige lasted three years, and all this time Isabella did not once change her linen, as she had a superstitious fear of breaking her vow. The hue of the princess linen was much admired and was adopted by the court fashionables under the name of the "Isabella Color." This can be better imagined than described, but the "Isabella Color" passed into history and adds another item of proof of the insanity taint of the House of Bourbon.

GERMAN HISTORY AND SMALL COINS.

(SideLights on German Pfennigs.)

F. A. HASSLER, M. D. Ph. D.

XI.

GERMAN HISTORY AND SMALL COINS.

etc.

In studying Brandenburg we have seen that the rulers thereof accumulated territory, money, power, whenever and wherever they could and it is interesting to note that the present ruler follows in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors to such an extent that in addition to government affairs he has established a pottery, a model farm and the "Hohenzollern Stores" in Berlin, sees to these personally and whenever possible acts as drummer for his factory of china ware. Taking all that has been said of the rulers of Brandenburg we may get good ideas of their character and this will give us reasons for many a historical action. It was this desire to possess that caused the family long years ago to branch off and establish themselves in other parts of the empire, so we have to study the coins of Anspach (Brandenburg, Onolsbach, bach, a brook,) in Bavaria, and if we were taking into consideration larger coins might examine those of several other places. If we take up a European coin catalog we will probably find the Brandenburg coins divided into those of Prussia and those of "Brandenburg in Franken", the former treating of the coins of the Askanian House and that of the Hohenzollerns, while the latter tells of the money of the Old Frankish Line, that of Baireuth (Bayreuth) and of Ansbach. Among the Askanian coins we see a Bracteate of "Albrecht der Bar" (1134-70) having his bust, a sword, a flag and a bow. Surely an historical piece showing the weapons of warfare in his day. This bracteate is scarce being valued at about \$2.40 in our money, while another somewhat similar is not much cheaper, and one of Otto 1, (1170-1184) having the legend BR-AND-EBV-RG-OT-TO in quaint letters closely resembling many seen on so called Anglo-Saxon (Old English) coins. These bracteates are 27 and 28 mm. in diameter and the last mentioned is rarely seen.

When studying Bamberg we saw that it is in Ober, or Upper Franken in Bavaria, Baireuth is in the same Circle (Kreise) about thirty miles east and a little north while Anspach is about forty-five miles south-east in Mittel (Middle) Franken. These two Circles are in part the Marquisates of Cullembach and Anspach as seen on an old map (1736) which lies before me. Cullembach (Culembach) is on the Main about fifteen miles north-west of Bayreuth which is on a branch of that river known as the Rothe (Red) Main. When studying the history of the Hohenzollerns we saw that in early days (1486) a younger branch of the family settled in Cullembach (Kulmbach,) and produced many

notable men, one of them, the Margrave Christian moved his capital to Baireuth in 1603 and his descendants ruled from there from that date to the year 1769. In 1810 the city became Bavarian and is the capital of Upper Franken and is a beautiful city of about thirty thousand inhabitants, having been enriched in many ways by the Margraves, especially by Frederick (d. 1763) who married Wilhelmine the sister of Frederick the Great of Prussia. There are numerous palaces, statues and notable buildings, but the attention of all lovers of music was for many years directed to this city because here Richard Wagner lived and moved. Here also, lived and died Franz Liszt the composer and Jean Paul Richter the great German writer. The city is noted for Music, art and literature, but not for manufacturies.



Of Baireuth Scott gives five Hellers, and a half, and one Kreuzer all having their value and date on reverse, and initials in script, the Hellers being worth about 25cts each and the Kreuzers exceeding rare.

The earliest Heller is that of Christian Ernst who succeeded Christian (1603—55) in 1665 and ruled till 1712. The initials are "C. E." and the dates 1696-7. The initials on all the Hellers are crowned.

The other coins are as follows:

I HELLER 1723-4 "G. W.", for George William, 1712-26.

I HELLER 1730 "G. F. C.", for George Frederick Charles 1726-35.

I HELLER 1738 53 "F", for Frederick 1735-63.

I HELLER 1767 "F. C.", for Frederick Christian, (Both the Scott's catalogs have "C. F.")

The other two coins in Scott are the half and one Kreuzer struck in 1752 by Frederick. They bear the initial "F" and 28 Stuck | $\frac{1}{2}$ Marck and "14 Stuck | 1 Mark." If we read *piece* for "stuck" the meaning is plain. These are the pieces given in Scott, but these rulers issued quite a number of small coins, for instance, Christians (1603-55) Three and Four Kreuzer pieces are not very rare, the three and four Kreuzers of 1623, 1630 and 1632 being worth about eighty cents each and the four Kreuzer of 1630 bearing the double shield and the eagle is even of less value, and other minor coins have been issued. (Scott, old, p. 102, new, p. 100.) As was the case with the "Linie Bayreuth" so it is with the "Linie Ansbach" there have been other minor coins issued than those given

in Scott, (old p. 93, new p. 91.) Joachim Ernst issued several varieties of three Kreuzer pieces in 1622-3-4 with arms, eagles, etc., a four Kreuzer in 1622, and a six Kreuzer in 1625, the last mentioned piece being worth 3 Marks 50 Pfennings (A Mark equals 24 cents or 100 pfgs.)



On page 258 of the Numismatist for 1900 there is a short account of Brandenburg—Ansbach with illustrations of a one and a two pfennig piece as described by Scott, and one other is mentioned but as we have seen there are several other small coins. Coins were issued by

Joachim Ernest, 1603-25

Fred, Albert and Christian 1625-34

Albert in 1652

John Fred, 1667-86

George Fred, 1692-1703

William Fred, 1703-1723

Christine Charlotte, 1723-29

Charles William Fred, 1729-1757

Alexander, 1757-91

In 1769 Bayreuth and Ansbach were united. The old name of Ansbach was Onolsbach which accounts for the "B. O." on some of these coins. The city is beautifully situated on the Rezat, in the midst of park like woods, and contains about twenty thousand inhabitants. A traveler in Germany often notices that many of the cities are built either around some old castle, the reasons for which we have seen, or where trade routes cross, or, as is the case with Ansbach, in what might be called a choice position for beauty, these latter are nearly always found to be where the old monks once possessed vast estates and many an ancient building once inhabited by them, or the ruins thereof, attract the tourist. Such is Ansbach, a city sprung up around a Benedictine Monastery built where the river, or brook Holzbach joined the Rezat. If we remember how frequently the letter H is dropped from the names of places (old maps of India read Hindustan and there are many similar) and other letters changed it may be that here we see the origin of the old name, Onolsbach. We might expect that the great church here would not be Protestant but the Hohenzollerns have been of that persuasion and the church of St. Gumbert was built, in part, by the Elector Albert Achilles (1470-86) who wished to make it the central point for the Knights of the Order of the Swan. In Northern Germany Lutheranism prevailed while in the South the people generally remained Roman Catholic,

but this city is decidedly Protestant, one of their churches containing all that was mortal of several of the Margraves. Anspach was the capital of the Principality which for three centuries was ruled by the Franconian Branch of the Hohenzellern family.

The traveler will find much to interest, the old castle with its great picture gallery, numerous old buildings, the statue of the Margrave George the Pious (d. 1543) the home of the poet Aug. von Platen (1796-1835), the frescoes which tell in graphic form the history of the Margraves, the monument to that curiosity of human nature Casper Hauser, and other interesting objects, or he might visit the factories where cotton and silk goods are made, the playing card, or the cuttlery works, and find much to instruct or amuse.

The sons of Frederick the First, Elector of Brandenburg (1415-40) possessed Bayreuth and Anspach in 1420 and the former margrave passing away the Anspach ruler took possession of both principalities.

The last margrave of Bayreuth died in 1769 when the two states were united. In 1791 the Margrave sold the principalities to Prussia, and when Napoleon altered Europe they were given to Bavaria.

In Scott's account of the small coins of Brandenburg Anspach the heading reads "Chris., Fred, Chas., Alex., 1759-95." This does not agree with anything the writer has been able to find out about the rulers, as to their succession and the dates thereof, and the two coins mentioned are both dated 1757 the year Alexander began to rule. They are described as follows, 1 "P. 1757. Crowned arms. Ex. date, Brandenburg—A., etc. R. Value, 3 lines in cartouche, Fair 30, Good, 50, and, '11 P. 1757. Similar, Fair 35, Good 50." As in most cases, these coins can be bought for about two thirds these prices and often for less money.



The two Pfennig piece is seen in our illustration, and a one Pfg. of 1752 which according to all authorities I have consulted must have been issued under Charles, Wm., Fred, and, as we have seen, there were others before his day.

Having studied so much about the reigning family of Germany if I had not already trespassed on my readers patience I would investigate the history etc. of "the first seat of the reigning house of Prussia", Hohenzellern, formerly a principality until it was incorporated with Prussia (1849.) If circumstances permit we may study it at some future time. Now I will merely call attention to the Hohenzellern arms on the eagle's breast on the last coins we have studied and state that they may be seen on the one Kreuzer of 1842 on a small base coin

of the same denomination and date while the Prussian eagle is on that of ten years later. (Scott, old p. 101, new p. 99.)

As I have said before there have been coins issued for Brandenburg and Prussia from over forty mints, the chief of these and the various mint marks were as follows. A. Berlin, B. Hanover, C. Frankfort, A. M., D. Munich, E. Dresden, F. Stuttgart, G. Carlsruhe, H. Darmstadt, J. Hamburg. For these and other mint marks see *The Numismatist* for 1902. The weight and value of the silver (depending somewhat on the market value of that metal) in the German small coins is as follows, that is if the figures in "Smiths Encyclopedia" are correct.

$\frac{1}{2}$	Silver Groschen,	Silver 3 grains worth $\frac{1}{2}$ cent U. S. Money.
1	"	" 7 " " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents U. S. Money.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	" 12 " " 3 " "

These figures do not seem to agree one with another and when we turn to the table in Scott's Stamp Catalog we are told that the Groschen is worth two and forty hundredth cents while Webster says "about two cents." Twelve Pfennigs are equal to one Silver Groschen, a Pfennig being valued at about one fifth of a cent. A fifty Pfennig silver piece should weigh 42 grains.

When speaking of the early coins of Brandenburg it should have been mentioned that Three Kreuzer pieces of 1554 are offered for 40 cents, and a "penny" of the Teutonic Order 1382-90 for 25 cents. (Such a "penny" is not mentioned in any but one catalog I have seen and the identification may not be correct.)

The writer wishes to acknowledge kind assistance in the way of rubbings and notes from Mr. Charles Miller and Mr. S. S. Heal. He would thank any numismatist for similar favors.

CORRECTIONS FOR FEBRUARY NUMBER.

Page 40 line 5 for "slavs" read Slavs.

" " " 9 " "Of" read Cf.

" 41 " 10 for "pave" read paved.

" 15 " "account" read amount.

" 14 from bottom add semi-colon after "wonder."

" 3 " " comma after "Mathews."

Page 42 add Semi-colon after "writers" on line 10.

England Coins Aluminum.

For the first time in its history the royal mint last year used aluminum for coinage purposes. In all 31,872,134 coins were struck from this metal, these comprising half cent pieces for use in Uganda and one-tenth of a penny pieces for circulation in the Nigerian protectorates.

A good deal of imperial silver finds its way to the west coast of Africa, much of it goes to northern Nigeria. Bronze coins also circulate to some extent on the coast but it is rare for them to be met with in the interior.

In these regions the little shells known as cowries, the value of which is continually fluctuating, being highest in the remoter districts, have hitherto formed the medium for exchange.

"It is hoped that these small aluminum coins will gradually take their place as the medium for exchange," said Ellison Macartney, deputy master of the mint. "They have a fixed value, which ought to be great advantage to the native as well as the general trade of the country."

Mr. Macartney explained that the low value of the coins and the immense number of them required rendered it necessary to make them of some extremely light metal—hence the adoption of aluminum.

"The smaller the amount the greater the cost of coinage," he remarked, "Half pence are much more costly to coin than pennies, and yield far less profit. So far as I know, these are the only aluminum coins in the world."

Both the new coins are perforated in the center to permit the natives to string them together as has been their habit with the cowries from time immemorial.

Mr. F. G. Duffield of Baltimore, Md., has been appointed Local Secretary for the following states: Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

HOWLAND WOOD, General Secretary.

Correspondence.

My Dear Dr. Heath:—

I write further to agree with you in disapproval of the St. Gaudens's designs of the new ten dollar piece

The deceased sculpture was a great artist in the usual productions of his art but was unequal to this emergency. The Indian head taken from an Irish girl is not appropriate to this age of white denomination and subjections of the red man whose past costume even is prohibited. Then, artistically, it is badly placed, ill centered and too low on the field.

The figure on the reverse is more a vulture than an eagle, the head is entirely too small in proportion and the feathered legs are ridiculously large and ungainly in aspect. An effort after dramatic monumental style results in comic monumental failure. Then again St. Gaudens vainly attempted a pompous imitation of classic Greek coin designs, with disdain of any practical requirements.

His models offered were not only in bad taste but in such high relief, as a consequence, that pieces could not be stacked and the relief had to be much reduced to make the pieces available for any use. At times high art goes crazy and the claue of a celebrity will rave over everything, but true high art ever conforms to nature, reason and purpose.

Some years ago, our French imitators made greenback designs that were much more suitable for theatre curtains, and failed from similar lack of common sense.

Yours very truly,
A. G. HEATON.

The New Gold Pieces.

Dear Dr. Heath:

Can you kindly inform me why the flying eagle on our new gold coins is depicted flying stiff-legged, with feet swung back under the tail? Fact is that no eagle carries his feet in that way, he bends the joints of his legs and brings his feet up close to his body. Eagles, falcons, hawks, owls, all those birds which grasp their prey in their talons, bend their legs in flight, carrying their feet hidden in the feathers of the body; while storks, cranes, herons, ducks, geese, and all waders fly stiff-legged, with feet in rear of the body.

In discussing this point of course we at once refer back to the flying eagle dollar of 1836, and the flying eagle cent of 1856, and we find the same error; we have now but perpetuated the same old erroneous device; for it was erroneous then, and is a bigger error now, for being older now we ought to have known better. If this device had been first issued by our own excellent President we might well have called this stiff-legged bird a "stork-eagle," but it is not his device, and he is not responsible for it except in that he has approved and issued it again.

One point more: as to the feather head-dress on the ten-dollar piece, why are the feathers all clipped, leaving the webs pointing backward like the featherings on the shaft of an arrow? And, further, are we to believe, when we look at the profile, that the most graceful and dignified mouth is the open one, and the most artistic upper lip is the curling supercilious one.

No, I do not admire the designs on these coins, except the obverse on the twenty-dollar piece; that figure is fine, admirable, yet in a way seems somewhat of a copy of an old Roman device, for with a victor's wreath in place of the olive branch it would be a pretty close copy. But the Indian head, and the flying, stiff-legged eagle are both old and worn out or rejected designs.

Medals, ocellas, and souvenir pieces may well enough be designed primarily for ornament and for artistic object lessons, for they are not expected to endure much wear, but commercial coins for this strenuous age are not primarily for ornament, but for use, hard and continuous, till they be worn out. A prominent numismatist whom we all know, in speaking of these new gold coins, says,

"The slightest attrition injures them," and we can readily see that when they are but a little worn they may perhaps remind us of the fine raiment in rags. Coins competent to resist heavy wear must have large, flat designs to receive the rubbing, and in that respect our old coins are better than the new ones.

W. G. W.

New York, February 4th, 1908.

Editor Numismatist:

As Mr. Duffield invites dissension from his proposition to abolish proxies at A. N. A. elections permit me to ask why he assumes that a vote recorded through a proxy does not represent the will of the voter just as if he voted by mail direct.

Would he abolish the electoral college and have every citizen vote directly for a president of the U. S.

I submit that when the citizen votes for the members of the electoral college he knows who they are pledged to elect to the office.

So many of us know as we knew in advance before the last A. N. A. election that our proxies would vote for certain in preference, for others if it should appear that it should be wiser to do so, but that in any case they should not vote for candidates named. In a widely scattered organization, the privilege of giving ones voting power to a proxy under considerations which although between the parties are entirely expressive of the will of the voter and effective in exercising it is very valuable. Where voting is done by mail not one voter in ten knows who or what he is voting for and in very many cases does not vote at all, leaving it up to a small coterie to manufacture a majority consisting of themselves and their friends.

In the last A. N. A. campaign certain issues were uppermost which were well understood by all concerned and a struggle actually took place between the principal sets of candidates to influence the most proxies. The most popular men were elected and their opponents were not. If there is not enough VOX POPULI, VOX DEI in that for Mr. Duffield what else can we offer him? To allow anybody to nominate anybody else they choose, on the pages of the NUMISMATIST would serve to fill the air with nominations and so scatter votes that a very few united voters could elect their men on a very few votes. The rank and file of the A. N. A. nearly had to use dynamite to get an election at all last year and effect the alterations they wished for and it was the proxies in the hands of energetic champions which achieved the desideratum. This is a little early to politic for the Philadelphia Convention in any interest but we have all read about "The Spider and the Fly," Mr. Duffield.

FRANK C. HIGGINS.

BIDDING AT AUCTION SALES.

or the

Paper Money Collector "Stung Again."

The collecting of antiquated paper money has of late become a new department to a number of coin collectors in addition to those who like myself make a specialty of collecting broken bank notes. The dealer advertises and the buyer bids and nine times out of ten the buyer is the loser. At present, with but two exceptions, dealers either list Broken Bank Bills as a lot of junk, or they list them in such manner as to make it impossible for any one to make an intelligent bid. To illustrate:—At a recent auction sale a lot of broken bank bills were listed as follows:

"Broken Bank Bills. Various States. Unassorted Very poor to new Average fair, 210 pieces."

On the word of the dealer who advertised them as Broken Bank Bills I bid on this lot—and got it. (I now wish the other fellow had it.)

On receipt of the package I opened the same with some expectation of at least a couple of good bills and this is how it checked up.—79 pieces which could be classed as Broken Bank Bills—average condition very poor, and the remaining 131 pieces were Sight Drafts issued by the Central Mining Company at Eagle Harbor, Michigan. I would suggest that the dealer give us some show for our money, by trying the following or similar classification in cataloguing Broken Bank Bills, which I think would give the best results to both dealer and buyer alike.

Broken Bank Bills.—Michigan, 17 notes representing 5 banks average condition fine. Ohio, 3 notes, 2 banks, poor. Virginia, 50 notes, 7 banks, good. Tennessee, 22 notes, 5 banks, fair. Kentucky, 2 notes, 1 bank, good. Total 94 notes, average condition good.

This would give the collector who bids by mail some idea of how to bid, as many collectors do not care for the bills of more than one state.

If it is desired to cut down catalogue space it could be abbreviated to something like the following.

Broken Bank Bills.—Mich. 17-5-Fi. Ohio 3, 2, P. Va., 50, 7, G. Tenn., 22, 5, F. Ky. 2, 1, G. Total 94, Av. Good.

In classifying condition, POOR, should represent torn or mutilated bills of which a part is missing or from which the printing has become so worn as to be illegible. Fair, is a note from which no part is missing and all printing legible, this includes notes having torn or frayed edges. GOOD, notes which have been in active circulation, clean and whole. FINE, uncirculated notes.

Confederate notes, script, drafts, checks and engravers proofs are not Broken Bank Bills and should not be listed as such.

Columbus, O.

ARTHUR B. COOVER.

American Numismatic Association.



REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS.

973, Luis Hershowitz; 974, Harvey L. Garretson; 975, George F. Ireland; 976, N. H. Chance; 977, H. S. Burgin; 978, Gustav Provo; 979, J. P. Dunne; 980, George E. Baldwin; 981, F. R. Putnam; 982, Charles C. Volkmann; 983, C. P. Buswell; 984, Carl E. Overby; 985, L. Howe; 986, Rev. Fred J. Hillig; 987, T. C. Stean; 988, Dr. William F. Wilson; 989, C. A. Blodgett; 990, Miss Caroline Allinson; 991, H. W. Starnes; 992, Otto L. Smith; 993, Raymond J. Ziekel; 994, D. C. Recanzone; 995, W. P. Innes; 996, W. G. Curry; 997, Author M. [Smith; 998, E. C. Clay; 999, R. O. Montambault

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

F. H. Croxall, 514 Washington St., East Liverpool, O.

Samuel S. Sargent, 73 Pugh Ave., Columbus, O.

Vouchers: Dr. J. M. Henderson and Farran Zerbe.

William V. Baker, care of Peruna Drug Co., Columbus, O.

Vouchers: Dr. J. M. Henderson and A. B. Coover.

S. N. Brown, Clarksburg, Ross Co., O.

Vouchers: Dr. J. M. Henderson and Farran Zerbe.

George W. Huff, Sanford, York Co., Me.

Axel Julius de Lagerberg, 70 Park Ave., Passaic, N. J.

Vouchers: Howland Wood and J. B. Chase Jr.

Thomas Wilson, 31 Tupper St., Montreal, Can.

Vouchers: P. O. Tremblay and P. N. Breton.

Rudolph G. Mueller, 7243 Yale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Vouchers, Theo. E. Leon and S. C. Stevens.

P. C. Peterson, Pendleton, Ore.

Frank B. Morse, 834 Boyer Ave., Walla Walla, Wash.

Vouchers: B. N. Rooks and Dr. Heath.

- T. M. Dillman, Norwalk, Los Angeles Co. Calif.
Vouchers: Dr. F. A. Hassler and Dr. A. B. Smith.
- J. R. Strouse, 803 Fifteenth St., Denver, Colo.
Vouchers: H. O. Mann and Dr. Heath.
- E. Webbles, Mechanicsville, Iowa.
Vouchers: C. E. Briggs and Dr. Heath.
- Rev. Dr. Bernard M. Skulik, LaSalle, Ill.
- H. L. Torrence, 430 Oxford St., Portland, Ore.
- S. H. Jarrett, Connellsville, Pa.
- R. H. Lindauer, R. F. D. 6, Newkirk, Okla.
- Philip Giebel Jr., 4934 Shaw Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Vouchers: Farran Zerbe and H. Wood.
- George J. Thomas, Fomfelt, Mo.
- John W. Haarer, Deputy State Treasurer, Lansing, Mich.
Vouchers: Dr. George F. Heath and A. B. Ragan.
- William G. Goodhugh, Box 991, Montreal, Canada.
- L. Laurin, Pointe Gatineau, Prov. Quebec, Canada.
Vouchers: P. O. Tremblay, Geo. W. Parent and E. C. Belanger.
- William Frederick Schulz, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
- Stephen P. Monahan, 612 Illinois St., East St. Louis, Mo.
Vouchers: Dr. Heath and A. B. Ragan.
- H. D. Stroud, 7309 Vincennes Road, Chicago, Ill.
Vouchers: Theo. E. Leon and S. C. Stevens.

DECEASED.

47, Peter Mougey, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 13th.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

- 666, Peter Halquist, Buckley, Mich.
- 696, Fred R. Fancher, 129 East Third St., Long Beach, Calif.
- 21, Herbert E. Morey, 15 Exchange St., Boston, Mass.
- 152, Thomas Burnett, 518 Elm St., Camden, N. J.
- 418, Frank C. Higgins, 55 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

Brookline, Mass., February, 20, 1908.

We have received the January and February issues of Mehl's Numismatic Monthly. It is a bright newsy publication devoted mainly to the interests of the embryonic collector in numismatics.

Brother Arthur W. Westhorp of Yankton, S. D. on February 10th, suffered the loss of his wife. The sympathies of the Association we are sure will be with him in his bereavement.

The Elder Monthly of New York has changed its name to the Elder Magazine and is now issued Bi-monthly.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.



The 49th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Feb. 7th, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Carey, W. F. Dunham, McDonald, Tracy, Brand, Simpson, Excell, Leon, Blumenschein, Merrill, Chester Dunham, Huber, Holmes, Baker, Sorensen, Williams, Heissler and Green.

The resignations of Elmer S. Sears and Geo. Froelich were received and accepted. A communication was read from T. Louis Comparette, Curator of the Mint Cabinet at Philadelphia, expressing his kindly regard for the Society and offering some valuable suggestions. Messrs. Marvin A. Barlow and J. de Lagerberg were elected to membership.

Mr. Williams read a paper on specializing, and Mr. Brand read a paper on the Pilgrim's Rest mint where the last of official coins of the South African Republic were struck, and exhibited one of the pieces. Mr. Holmes showed English gold of the values from one-fourth to five guineas. Mr. W. F. Dunham exhibited the United States eagles from 1795 to 1804, all in superb condition.

The President installed in office J. B. Holmes, Vice President, H. F. Williams, Censor and W. H. McDonald, a member of the Executive Board for 1908, these gentlemen having been absent from the last meeting. The President appointed Messrs. Holmes, Excell and Sorensen as a Membership Committee for 1908. An informal auction of medals netted \$5.83 for the binding fund.

The following magazines were received since last report: Numismatist and Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for Jan. and Feb.; Philatelic West, Spink's Numismatic Circular, Numismatischer Verkher and Numismatische Correspondenz for January; a catalog of Green's 36th auction and a catalog with fixed prices from Majer.

A motion was carried authorizing the Censor and Executive Board to issue a bulletin before next meeting of not less than four pages.

Adjourned to meet March 6th.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.



MONTREAL "CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY," JANUARY 17, 1908.

The first monthly meeting for 1908 was held this evening with Judge Sicotte presiding.

Minutes of meeting held December were read and approved, also minutes of Council Resolution was passed approving the movement for the preservation of the Plains of Abraham and the battlefield of Ste Foye. J. B. Archambault was elected a member of the society. After other exhibits Mr. McLachlan exhibited about 200 coins, medals and tokens added to his Canadian collection during 1907, accompanied by a short paper commenting thereon. After discussing several historical facts the meeting adjourned.

After a Brief Illness.

Peter Mougey, the well-known wholesale grocer at Sixth and Main streets, died of pneumonia, at his home, Reading Road, Avondale, yesterday afternoon, after a few days' illness. For many years past Mr. Mougey and his partner, F. M. Boyer, were the sole owners of the Colter & Company grocery, at Sixth and Main streets, one of the oldest in the trade, not only in this city, but in the Ohio Valley, having been established in 1844. Mr. Mougey and his partner purchased the interests of the heirs when Mr. Colter died about 25 years ago.

The deceased was 67 years old and is survived by his widow, three sons—Edwin, Gilbert and Gordon, who were associated with him in business—and two daughters, Miss Lillian and Mrs. Fred Gilsey, of New York City:

Brother James McDonald sends us the above clipping from the Cincinnati Enquirer of February 14th. Mr. Mougey was one of those quiet unostentatious collectors of whom the most of us knew but little of or his collection. Those who met him speak kindly of him and the very few who have been privileged to examine his collection of coins agree that it is among the best in this country and the first in his state. His collection, very rich in the United States series, remains in the family. Mr. Mougey was No. 47 in The Association, an early member, without a break in his membership.

Worcester, Dec. 16.—Edwin W. Bond is to night \$900 richer than he was a few hours ago, or at least \$900 richer than he thought he was, which amounts to the same thing. Bond had a collection of old coins about the house and decided that a good way to raise his Christmas money would be to realize on the discarded coins, so he sought out a money exchange for the purpose.

Many of the coins were of the vintage of long ago, some were worth slightly in excess of their face value and others less. Finally from the depths of his pockets he dug up an old silver dollar, made in 1804. The exchange clerk looked at it, rang it on the counter a few times and then passed it back to the astonished owner.

"What's the matter?" asked Bond anxiously, "isn't it any good?"

"It's good enough," came the unexpected reply, "but we haven't money enough in the place to buy it. It's worth \$900." Bond took the coin home and now he's looking for a purchases. There are but four genuine 1804 dollars in the world.

Editor's note.—A Boston collector got into communication with Mr. Bond on the "Long Distance" and Mr. Bond came post haste to Boston with the dollar. A glance at the supposed rarity showed the dollar to be an altered date, and very poorly done at that. Mr. Bond is a theatrical manager and has had the dollar for over twenty years, and as he did not appear very disappointed when told the piece was no good, we are inclined to think that the appearance of the piece was but a bit of advertising.

With the Cataloguers.

St. John's College, Toledo, O., favor us with a catalogue of its collection of Roman Coins. There are 881 specimens in this collection all struck between about 300 B. C. and 412 A. D.

Catalogue of the Collection of Gold Coins in the cabinet of the American Numismatic Society, New York 1903. 19 pages.

Catalogue of Coins and Medals of the American and West Indies, 1452 numbers, priced. 1 plate. J. Schulman, Amsterdam.

Catalogue of the Greek, Roman and French coins of M. Hauet. Auction sale, Feb. 20, 667 lots. Plates VI. Mme Raymond Serrure, Paris.

Sale Catalogue of U. S. and Foreign Coins, various properties. Feb. 20. 808 lots. Henry Chapman, Philadelphia.

Catalogue of the Collection of the late Dudley R. Child of Boston. Mostly U. S. and Colonial. Feb. 25, 623 lots. Lyman H. Low, New York.

Fifteenth public Auction Sale, general collection, various properties, Feb. 26-27. 1477 lots. Thomas L. Elder, New York.

XXVII. auction Sale of coins, medals, etc. various coins and properties. Feb. 28th. 675 lots. Ben G. Green, Chicago.

Catalogue of three collections of coins, ancient and modern. March 17th. Over 800 lots. Plates III. J. Schulman, Amsterdam.

Catalogue of the Collection of German Coins and Medals of Dr. Antoine-Feill Hamberg, March 2nd, and following days. 4180 lots. Plates, XVI. Joseph Hamburger, Frankfurt, A. M.

Priced Catalogue of German and Roman coins and medals. 7650 lots, Zschiesche & Koder, Leipzig.

The S. H. Chapman Sale of Nov. 29th and 30th.

The following prices were realized at the above sale:

Persia B. C. 521-485, gold daric, fine	\$ 17 00
England, Edward the Confessor, York penny, very fine	1 00
" Edward VI. Crown, fine	6 00
" Charles I Crown, King on horseback, fine	4 00
" Cromwell, 1658, crown uncirculated	11 00
Gold Dollars, D. mint 1854, very fine and fine @	15 00
California, U. S. Assay, \$50. Ex. fine	195 00
Colorado, Clark Gruber & Co. 1861, \$5 mint lustre	35 00
" Same and same type, \$2½, ex. fine	25 00
Utah, 1849 Mormon Church, \$5, very fine	35 00
Silver Dollar, 1836, Gobrecht at base, Liberty seated, fine	9 50
" 1839, Liberty seated, brilliant proof	54 00
Half " 1796, very good	66 00
" 1797, poor but strong date	31 00
" 1815, very fine	5 00
" 1835, brilliant proof, plain edge	20 00
Quarter " 1806, over 5, extremely fine	15 00
Dimes, 1796, uncirculated	13 00
" 1802, extremely fine	55 00
" 1804, very good	20 00
Half Dimes, 1792, Disme, ex. fine	21 00
" 1794, Uncirculated	16 00
" 1846, Proof	9 00

The Colonial and Continental currency from the collection of Mr. Wilson sold at prices ranging from 20 to 50 cents each. Among the state bank bills, those from New England sold for 17½ cents each; New York, 22 cents each; Pennsylvania, 16; Ohio, 35; Indiana, 15; and from Delaware and New Jersey, 11 cts. each. The cents and half-cents from the collection of Charles G. Zug of Pittsburgh brought good prices.

Always New Bank Notes.

When a Bank of England note returns to the bank it is never reissued. It is canceled by having the signature of the chief cashier torn off. A day's signatures thus detached often amount to a weight of twenty pounds, so some idea may be gathered of the enormous quantity of notes dealt within a day's business. After the signatures are torn off the notes are pricked off in the register, and then placed in boxes in the vaults, where they are kept for five years, after which they are burned in a furnace placed in a court yard. Every morning at 7 o'clock this fire is lighted, and the notes which were received at the bank five years previously are consigned to the flames, 420,000 notes being consumed in this manner. —Tit-Bits.

Geo. J. Thomas, Fornfelt, Mo., wants half cents and other coins in good condition in quantity.

Springfield, Jan. 25.—A building lot in exchange for an old coin is an offer just refused by J. B. Hamilton of 3, Vernon street.

Mr. Hamilton recently found the coin while digging in his garden; experts have declared it to be very valuable and offers as high as \$1500 have been received by the owner. One man offered to trade a piece of real estate for the coin.

The coin is said to be 2156 years old. It is a large copper piece and bears Latin inscription together with the head of a Roman. William C. Stone of the city library says the coin was issued 249 B. C.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Feb. 7.—Harry G. Townsend, cashier of the Fitchburg National bank, which was reorganized in 1865 from a state bank was this week requested by W. C. Foster of Waltham to take up an old note of the state bank, dated Aug. 24, 1845, and made payable to some one, but the name could not be deciphered. The note was signed by Francis Perkins, president, and Ebenezer Torrey, cashier of the Fitchburg bank, and was indorsed by James G. Hovey, on July 8, 1846

Mr. Townsend redeemed the note at its face value, and will have it framed and hung in his office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—“In God We Trust” will be restored to all coins of the United States from which the motto recently was removed by the President if the bill of Representative William McKinley of Illinois, which was unanimously ordered reported to the House by the committee on coinage, weights and measures to-day, is passed by Congress. After a brief discussion among the committee members the bill was adopted and will be brought up in the House on the first committee call for passage.

It is believed by the committee that it will be unanimously passed by the body, the President having indicated that he has no objection to it. The bill takes effect thirty days after its passage.

Before the committee adjourned Representative Wallace of Arkansas suggested that the words “I Know That My Redeemer Liveth” be placed on all paper money of the government.

Subscriptions to the Numismatist will begin with the volume (January) unless otherwise specified.

Fred Robin, R. F. D. 2, Milwaukee, Oregon is anxious to obtain the Jan. and Sept. Numismatist for last year.

Erle C. Fara is informed that the Denver mint struck just 128,000 half dollars during the year 1906.

MANUFACTURE OWN PENNIES.

Uncle Sam will make his own pennies in future. The treasury has taken over the business from private concerns, which for many years manufactured these small coins for the government, and intends for all time to come to turn them out with its own machinery.

The treasury has always stamped its own pennies with the design of the Indian's head and the wreath on the reverse enclosing the words "One cent"; but the coins lacking only this finishing touch, have been made for many years in Waterbury, Conn., whence they were shipped in the shape of "blanks" (otherwise known as "planchets") in strong wooden boxes. They used to cost the government, in this form only twenty-four cents a pound, whereas to-day owing to the rise in the price of copper, they cannot be manufactured, even when homemade, for less than twenty-nine cents. A pound of blanks represent 146 pennies.

If a cent a pound be added for the expense of stamping them with dies, it will be obvious that Uncle Sam is able to manufacture 486 pennies for a dollar—a very profitable enterprise, inasmuch as he disposes of that number for \$4.86.

During the last year the treasury minted 80,719,163 pennies, of which New York state absorbed about 15,000,000, the demand from Illinois being next in point of size, while Massachusetts was third and Pennsylvania fourth. To make this number of cents required 525,28 pounds of copper, 16,586 pounds of tin and 11,257 pounds of zinc, the two latter metals entering into the composition of these coins to the extent of three per cent. and two.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

The motto "E Pluribus Unum," never authorized by law to be placed on the coin of the United States, first appeared on an American coin in 1786. There was no United States mint then, and, in fact, no United States, the constitution forming the Union not having as yet been adopted. There was a private mint at Newburgh, N. Y., and "E Pluribus Unum" was first placed on a copper coin struck at that mint. Few collections have specimens of this coin, and it is valuable. In 1787 a New York goldsmith coined a piece of money which was known as "the sixteen-dollar gold piece, and upon it the motto was stamped in this form: "Unum E Pluribus." Only four of these coins are known to be in existence. They are valued at more than \$2,000 each. New Jersey issued various copper coins in 1787 with the motto stamped upon them. A great many of the early coins, before there was any legal authority for national coinage, were made in England. Most of these were copper, and were coined for different states, and all bore the words, "E Pluribus Unum." The United States Mint was established in 1792, but the use of the national motto on any of the gold, silver, or copper coins was not authorized or directed by any of the provisions of the act establishing it. The motto remained on the early gold and silver coins until 1834, when it was omitted from the gold coins. In 1836 it was omitted from the 25-cent pieces, and in 1837 from all silver coins. It was not stamped on any coin again until it appeared on the nickel and the standard silver dollar. — Washington Herald.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale,

WANTED:—The Numismatist for March 1907. Robert S. Earl, Herkimer, N. Y.

"FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—A brilliant proof dime of 1827. Excessively rare. Isaac Pincus, 1411 N. 8th Street Philadelphia, Pa."

FOR SALE:—Spade Guinea 1791 in good condition. Has ring soldered on for charm which can be removed without harm. J. A. Black, Bay City, Mich.

FOR SALE:—\$50. Cal. slug, octagon, 1851, in good condition. Anyone interested write, E. W. Jeffrey, Elmdale, Kan.

WANTED:—Price lists and Auction Catalogs of Coin dealers. Captain W. C. Eaton, U. S. Navy, Room 5, P. O. Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE:—One Indian buckskin ladies riding coat, leggings, money purse, and stone axes, mortars, all old and genuine, for old coins. If interested write S. D. Kiger, 139 West Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED:—Auction catalogs from all dealers in U. S. and foreign countries that I am not now acquainted with. Collections purchased. Wanted—1796 and 1797 half dollars, 1 to 5 thousand U. S. coppers. O. J. Bierly, 6217 Station St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED:—Bennington, Vt. Battle Ann. or Monument medals-any metals-but condition must be ex-fine to perfect. State price and address, Geo. B. Vail, Cohoes, N. Y.

WANTED:—Rare U. S. coins for rare stamps. My coin catalogue and fine V. 1883 nickel without "cents" for a fine $\frac{1}{2}$ cent or cents before 1820 or other fine U. S. coins of equal value. Erle C. Farra, Box 36, Lancaster, Ky.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—England—1551 Edward VI crown, ex-fine. (1601) Elizabeth crown, ex-fine. 1606 James I crown, unc. The commonwealth of England, crown uncirculated, etc. etc. U. S. continental cur. Rev American Congress (brass) proof. 1694 Carolina elephant Proprietors, very good. 1792 Washington cent, small eagle and fifteen stars, fine. 1778 Colonial copper.—Non Dependens Status R. America, unc. bi. (Dickson VIII.) Will also exchange for common date of U. S. gold unc. Henry Melancon, Dept. of Marine Ottawa, Can.

EXCHANGE OR SALE:—\$3 gold 1854 Fine. St. Louis Gold dollar both types. Mint. Charles 1st. Gold Unite. 1629 James 1st. Gold Laurel 1603. James 1st Gold Sovereign. Rare and fine. Geo. 3rd Spade Guinea 1790. Geo. 3rd, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Guinea 1800 V. G. Fine lot of Fractional Currency, Old Bank Bills. Fine condition. Jubilee set 1887. Four Gold and seven silver. Complete in case. Perfect. What offers. W. Henry, 3710 $\frac{1}{2}$ Eastern Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED:—Cincinnati encased Postage stamps, War Tokens, Paper Money, and anything else relating to Cincinnati; will pay spot cash. Address, H. C. Ezekiel 334 Main Street Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Columbian Nickel coins, 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 cents for exchange. Will take any other kind of foreign coins excepting German and Austrian 1 pf. and kr. piece for piece, or will exchange for large American pennies, any date, allowing 4 coins for each cent. A type-writer to exchange for coins. Thomas L. Elder, 32 E. 23rd St., N. Y. City.

To EXCHANGE or for best offer, an extra fine Canadian medal, LeRoux No. 610, Frank Brown, 901 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

FOR EXCHANGE:—1878 standard Silver Dollars S. strictly Mint State, for Trade Dollars in same condition. S. 1873, 77, 78—CC. 1874, 75, 76, 77. Albert S. Elwell, 14 N. Laurel St., Bridgeton, N. J.

WANTED:—Gold Dollars 1854C, 1860D, 61D, Quarter Eagles-1796 Stars. 1898-1806 over 05, 1824 over 21 27, 40D, 41 P. D. O., 42D, 48 Cal 52D, 53D, 54 D. S., 55D, 56D, 57D, 58S, 59D, 63P, 64P, 65P, 66P, 67P. \$3.00 1875. 2½ A or C Bechtler, Carolina Gold. Will trade Clark Gruber \$2½ 1860 and 1861 for \$2½ 1848 Cal. H. O. Mann, 226 Coronado Bldg., Denver, Colo.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. F. J. Holthaus, Cashier of the Citizens State Bank, Lock Box 567, Seneca Kansas.

To EXCHANGE:—Half Eagle, D mint 1840, for gold dollars. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. Chas. T. Keech, Law Library, Court House, Columbus, O.

WANTED—For cash: an uncirculated 1849 or 1850 Mormon \$5.00 gold piece, also other uncirculated Territorial or California gold pieces. M. Marcuson, 1611 E. 82nd St. N. E. Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED:—Denarii of Julius Caesar, Pompey, Brutus, Lepidus and Cleopatra in fine condition, also U. S. copper cents of 1813 and 1814, uncir. or fine. Theo. J. Garlic, Commercial Hotel, Coffeyville, Kan.

To EXCHANGE, —150 Colonial and 450 Confederate bills, in varieties, H. T. Token, Low 149, etc. for U. S. coins and paper money. Wanted, gold dollars of 1865, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72. A. P. Wylle, Troygrove, Ill.

WANTED:—The Numismatist, for January 1903, March and August 1904. Geo. J. Schwartz, Wooster, O.

WANTED:—Bretons Nos. 515, 16, 31, 64, 654. 725, 26, 28, 29, 880, 88, 96, 954, 66, 89, 1001, 03, 05. J. B. Chase, Jr., 91 Francis St. Brookline, Mass.

WANTED:—Priced catalogs from all dealers—whole collections purchased. Wanted gold fine cents and half cents. For sale or exchange proof silver—B. B. Bills, Shinn plaster new and crisp—duplicate cents, ½ cents—minor proof coins —\$1, 2½, and \$5.00 gold mint marks. Dr. Alvin J. Fink, 604 South Jefferson St. Dayton, O.

To EXCHANGE:—"I have a fine \$20 Clark Gruber 1861 to trade for any of the following coins \$3.00 gold 1875, \$2½ John Parsons & Co., 2½ Templetan Reid, \$10 Oregon, \$10 Utah or \$50 Kellogg & Co." Address, H. O. Mann, Denver, Colo., Room 226 Coronado Bldg.

"WILL EXCHANGE:—for coins not in my collection complete volumes of the Numismatist for the year 1901-2-3-4-5-6-7 and nine last copies of 1900. What have you to offer. Also 1859 and 1872 S. mint standard dollar, good. 1877 and 1876 S. mint trade dollar unc. 1880 trade dollar proof and Isabella quarter unc." W. E. Surface, Decatur, Ill.

To EXCHANGE:—for coins Frossard's Monograph of cents and half cents, illustrated with nine heliotype plates, half morocco, in perfect condition." W. E. Surface, Decatur, Ill.

Fine United States Coins

FOR SALE BY

WAYTE RAYMOND

31 Clay Street

South Norwalk, Conn.

COLONIAL—Rosa Americana Penny, 1723, rose crowned, very good:	\$1.50
Pitt token 1766, No Stamps, uncirculated, brown and red	5.00
Same, extremely fine, brown.....	4.00
Same, fine	2.00
Massachusetts, Pine Tree Shilling, 1652, small planchet, fine.....	6.00
Massachusetts, Half Cent, 1788, very fine, scarce....	2.50
New Jersey cent, 1787, Maris 48g, very fine.....	1.00
Cent, 1787, bust of horse r., very fine	1.25
Connecticut cents 1787, draped bust, to e. 2 var. fine and very fine	1.00
Cent, 1787, Crosby 1 L, R6, obv. fair, rev. good	2.50
New York Cent 1787, NOVA EBORAC. R. Liberty std 1. very fine, dark.	3.50
RHODE ISLAND, 1778, 1779, Troops, boats and ships. R. Admiral Howes flagship, fine	2.50
Kentucky scroll cent. Pyramid of stars, plain edge, very fine.....	1.00
Fugio 1787, from the New Haven dies, struck in silver, unc.	4.00
U. S. A. Bar Cent, very fine, some original red on rev., very rare.....	8.00
Washington cent, 1791, large eagle, very fine	4.00
Washington cent, 1791, small eagle, uncirculated, olive and red, rare.....	5.00
Washington cent, 1791, small eagle, brilliant light brown proof, rare.....	6.50
Washington Grate cent. 1795, unc. olive and red.....	1.50
HALF CENTS—1803, very fine, two short scratches on face.....	1.25
1804, Crosslet 4, stemless wreath, fine.	.75
1804, spiked chin, protruding tongue, very good	.50
1811, a little better than good.....	1.00
1828, 12 and 13 stars, very fine, 2 pcs.	.80
1855, uncirculated, mint state	.75
CENTS—1794, Hayes 13, fine.	3.50
1794, Hayes 43, very fine.	4.50
1794, Hayes 54, fine.	3.00
1798, small date, fine, dark	1.00
1802, perfect dies, fine	1.00
1807 over 06, portions of rev. incuse on obv. very fine....	3.00
1808, very fine, dark, light nicks before face.....	2.50
1821, very fine, dark, rare thus	2.50
DIME—1831, subsequently restruck with die of coin of Isabella of Spain, her head showing, very good	1.50
GOLD DOLLARS—1850, fine	2.25
1855, fine.	2.50
1856, very fine	2.50
1862, ex. fine, dent on obv.....	2.50
1873, unc. brilliant	3.00
Medal, Geo. Washington, Time Increases His Fame, AE, proof.....	.50
Treasury Dept. for gallantry, AE, proof, perfect, uninscribed	1.00
Hawaii Cent, 1847, unc	.50
England, Edward VII Maunday set, perfect.....	1.00

Commenced 1875. Member of the late firm of S. H. & H. Chapman. 1878-1960

HENRY CHAPMAN

NUMISMATIST.

1348 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Ancient Greek and Roman, European and Oriental Coins.

United States coins of every denomination, and in every state of preservation. United States Notes and Fractional Currency, Colonial, State and Continental Congress Notes, the largest stock in this country. Foreign and American Medals and Tokens, Numismatic Books, Cabinets.

Consignments of any of the above sent on approval to responsible collectors. Only genuine coins sold. Preparing a new mailing list—if you are interested write me and have your name enrolled. Will hold several auction sales this Fall. Collections or single coins bought. Collections catalogue in an expert and superior manner for sale by auction.

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Greatest of its kind in the world. Fifty cents entitles you to a year's subscription and a free fifteen-word exchange notice in the largest exchange department extant. Over 1,600 pages in 1906.

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was established in 1895, and has the largest circulation of any collectors' monthly in the world, and in size has no rival. More ads. in the WEST than in all other American Collector monthlies combined. The best-paying medium for advertisers. Rates small, results large. It will pay to write us about it. OUR MOTTO: "The best and lots of it." Invest ten cents judiciously by sending it to

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Superior, Nebraska, U. S. A.

THE VERY BEST COIN BOOK.

The large edition of the Hub Coin Book issued late in June 1907 is exhausted after having been but seven months on the market, and a new edition (the 17th), so large that nearly three tons of paper will be used in printing it, is in preparation.

We are confident that no coin book ever issued has ever met with so large and rapid a sale and, encouraged by the generous patronage accorded the work, we propose to make the forthcoming edition eclipse any coin book on the market. Everything in it will be right up to date, new engravings will be added and it will be improved in every particular, except price, which will remain as before, 25 cents per copy.

160 Pages. 1000 Illustrations.

Copies can be furnished with any name on cover in place of ours if ordered at once. Send for wholesale rates.

WRITE NOW !!!

ALEXANDER & CO.

214 Washington St.

Boston, Mass..

TO EXCHANGE—123 Hard time tokens in separate envelopes and numbered according to Low, some duplicates, all in good to fine condition. M. A. Wilber, 1513 Porter, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—Canadian coins and tokens bought, sold and exchanged. Collectors interested in that subject should write to me. There is no fake! What I say, I mean it! Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Que., Canada.

FOR EXCHANGE:—Hard Times Tokens—U. S. medals, war cards of 1863, English $\frac{1}{2}$ d tokens, Australian tokens and foreign copper coins. Some confederate scrip; also coin sale catalogue to exchange for any coins, medals or tokens not in my cabinet. Send list of what you have to exchange and list of wants to C. A. Mathis, Greenwood, Neb., R. F. D. 2.

FOR SALE:—From famous Marquis Strozzi collection of Florence. Greek copper of the Bruttii (282-202 B. C.) Large variety. List on demand. G. N. Olcott, 438 W. 116th St., New York.

TO EXCHANGE:—I have 120 uncirculated 1883 nickels without "cents" three and five cents nickel 1868 both unc, fine half dime 1800, fine half cent 1794, fine half eagle 1840 G. mint fine lat half dollars Columbian 1892 Japan 2 bus. gold oblong very fine. Will exchange any or all for gold dollars, any date or colonial silver coins. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED:—British copper and bronze. Regals and Colonials in extra fine condition, or to hear from collectors interested in this line. John B. Wood, 66, Burton St., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

Don't Stand on Your Head

To read this advertisement, but I have what you want below.

I offer to the public my catalogue of a superb collection of United States and Foreign Coins, Fractional Currency, etc.; some \$35,000 in value, and the result of many years accumulation, and by far the finest and most complete line of coins for sale at fixed prices ever offered by any one. It contains an almost complete line of U. S. gold, silver, copper coins and fractional currency, together with the mint marked coins of each and every series; and each and every coin listed is in stock at time of going to press and for sale at prices annexed.

To all who have favored us with a share of their patronage in the past, this catalogue is free for the asking; to all others the price is FIFTY CENTS, cash with order.

ELMER S. SEARS

Numismatist.

Fall River, Mass.

FOR SALE

The following sets of U. S. Coins. No set will be separated. No duplicates in either set. A great many mint marks that are hard to get.

A full set Silver Dollars, 1794 to 1904, except 1804 and 1838. 140 pieces from 1840, nearly all either proof or uncirculated.

A full set Trade Dollars, 1873 to 1883, 22 pieces.

"	"	Silver Half Dollars, 1794 to 1907, 240 pieces, a fine lot.
"	"	Quarters, 1796 to 1907, except 1823 and 1827, 160 pieces.
"	"	20 Cents, 1875 to 1878, 6 pieces.
"	"	Dimes (10c), 1796 to 1907, 200 pieces, fine shape.
"	"	1/2 Dimes (5c), 1794 to 1873, except 1802, 100 pieces.
"	"	Trimes (3c), 1851 to 1873, 25 pieces.
"	"	Five Cent Nickles, 1866 to 1907, 46 pieces.
"	"	Three Cent Nickles, 1865 to 1889, 25 pieces.
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THE NUMISMATIST

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XXI.
NO.
8

AUGUST 1908

OFFICIAL BULLETIN



ALL
KINDS
OF
MONEY

The Numismatist

Founded 1888 by Doctor George F. Heath.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO MONEY—ITS STUDY AND CLASSIFICATION.
OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

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THE NUMISMATIST is the only Illustrated Monthly Journal published in America, independent of trade relations, devoted to the science of Numismatics.

It is the oldest Numismatic monthly, and has the largest bona fide circulation of any publication in its class.

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BACK VOLUMES of the THE NUMISMATIST are the greatest obtainable fund of general numismatic knowledge. The first five volumes were small leaflets, out of print, and cannot be supplied. A few volumes, a year complete, for almost every year from and including 1894, may be had post free for \$1.00 the volume. A few of the late volumes are out of print, and command special prices when obtainable.

MANUSCRIPT: Contributions for publication will be welcomed, appreciated and duly credited.

Address all communications to

FARRAN ZERBE, Manager,
Tyrone, Pa., U. S. A.

AUGUST

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The Numismatist.

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MONROE, MICH., AUGUST 1908.

No. 8

HIGLEY'S COPPERS—"GRANBY COINAGE."

Coined by John Higley, a Connecticut Blacksmith 1737,
1738, 1739.

E. H. ADAMS.

Note: Mr. E. Adams' writings on numismatic subjects during the past few years have been most wholesome, and from the abundance of material he has accumulated, promises to continue of special interest. We hope to present one of Mr. Adams' articles each month, illustrating it when practical. F.Z.



If that Connecticut blacksmith of Colonial days, John Higley, could have seen one of his much berated copper three pence pieces of home manufacture bring \$275 at a coin sale in the city the other day he would have noted with great satisfaction, no doubt, that the injunction engraved upon one of his coins | "Value Me as You Please"—had been interpreted more liberally than he could have anticipated.

Completely outclassed by the many splendid examples of die cutting disposed of at the same time, this crudely engraved piece of worn copper excited more attention than any of its pretentious associates. The principal design, a deer, was not much better than the caricature of that animal to be found on my schoolboy's slate, and the punctuation of the legends was executed with a fine disregard for all rules, a period having been carefully placed after each word.

The coin in question, which was the first American made copper coin to pass in this country as currency, was struck from homemade dies, and on the obverse showed a deer standing to the left. Above the animal is a small crescent within a plain circle, which is broken at the bottom by scrollwork enclosing the numerals "III." Around the border is the legend "VALUE. ME. AS. YOU. PLEASE." with a hand pointing to the word "Value." On the reverse

is a large broadaxe, surrounded by the inscription at the border, "J. CUT. MY. WAY. THROUGH." This variety is undated, but is thought to have been issued in 1737, 1738 or 1739.

American Numismatics do not embrace a more interesting series of coins than those struck by Higley, although detailed information regarding his operations are not available. From what can be learned he was a blacksmith and in 1737 pursued his trade at the town of Granby, Conn., near by which place was located some of the first copper mines to be worked by Europeans in this country.

In those days a multitude of commodities had to do service as a circulating medium, from "muskett bullets of a full boare," at a farthing each, down to tobacco at two shillings to the pound. Gold, silver and copper currency was scarce, and even when obtainable represented such a variety of values that much confusion in handling it was experienced by the Colonials.

The story goes that Higley at this time conceived the idea of providing a home made substitute for the coins of the realm, and his first experiment in that direction resulted in the production of a copper coin about the size of an old time copper cent which showed a deer standing within a circle on the obverse. Below were the Roman numerals "III," and around the border were the words "The Value of Three Pence." On the reverse in the field were represented three hammers, over each of which was a crown. The legend ran "Connecticut" and the date was 1737.

Higley, it is said, was quite satisfied to exploit his own money, and wherever he went in the vicinity of Granby he would tender payment for his purchases in the shape of these crude copper pieces. And it seems they were quite freely accepted. The blacksmith turned out his coppers in sufficient quantities to more than meet local demands, until finally the tills of the local tradesmen were full to overflowing. And then came a protest against their acceptance at the value of threepence.

Higley was equal to the emergency, however, for he immediately turned out a new design. This showed a deer standing in a circle on the obverse with the value "III," below and surrounded by the inscription "Value Me As You Please." On the reverse were the same crowned hammers as borne by his first issue, but the new legend read "I Am Good Copper," which was followed by twenty-seven small dots in the form of two irregular triangles and one star or circle, with the date "1737." At once putting the new issue into circulation, this pioneer American coinmaker left the valuation of his copper pieces to be determined by conditions.

The Higley coins consisted altogether of seven obverse and four reverse dies, all combining the general features of the specimens described, but bearing minor differences. The coins were all made with bearded or milled borders and varied in size, the weight ranging from 120 to 170 grains. The denomination of threepence was placed upon them to meet the depreciated value of the Colonial paper money, then so extensively circulated, although all of his coins were of

the purest copper. In fact so pure was the metal contained in these pieces that they were much sought by goldsmiths of the period for the purposes of alloy, and the coins seem to have been in pretty general use until 1792, the time of the opening of the United States mint.

The Higley pieces were struck in the years 1737, 1738 and 1739, specimens bearing the first and last dates being well known. A coin of this series with the date 1738 is not known to exist.

Notwithstanding the lack of authority Higley issued these coins without hindrance, and later endeavored to place his coinage upon a lawful basis by enlisting the services of one John Read of Boston to have the copper product of his mint made the monetary standard of the province.

On October 16, 1739, Read addressed a memorial to the General Court of Connecticut, in which he suggested that the court obtain from the crown authority for the establishment of a mint at which copper coins could be struck to supply the Colonists with a proper currency and at the same time develop the mines and natural resources of the colony. He drew attention to the lamentable condition of the currency of New England at this period, due to the depreciation of the paper bills so lavishly issued by the various colonies.

Read proposed a currency of English halfpence and farthings, to be made from Connecticut copper, with which were to be redeemed the outstanding bills of Connecticut, new bills only to replace those already in circulation. He suggested that a bank be created, which should pay its obligations and those of the colony upon demand, in the course of business, one-half in the new bills and one-half in the copper money of the proposed new Connecticut Mint.

Very little attention, however, seems to have been paid to the petition of Higley's representative, although later Connecticut was flooded with the copper coin of private individuals.

Every one of the varieties of the Higley pieces is rare, and the coins are but seldom offered for sale, owing to the few known being contained in the big collections, and even the celebrated Stickney collection, disposed of last year, contained but one specimen. All the pieces now located are in more or less worn condition, due to extensive use and the extreme softness of the metal. If an uncirculated specimen of one of the varieties of the Higley threepence were to come to light and be offered for sale it would in all probability bring a premium in excess of that paid for any copper coin ever issued in America.

CONFERENCE WITH HEATH ESTATE.

Future of The Numismatist—A. N. A., Library, Etc.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

In the interest of your Association and to arrange for the continuation of THE NUMISMATIST I visited Monroe, Mich., the home of our late treasurer and publisher, Doctor George F. Heath, the third week in July, spending three days conferring with the estate and its advisors and completing arrangements for the immediate future publication of THE NUMISMATIST.

The delayed July issue of THE NUMISMATIST through the good offices of Mr. A. B. Bragdon, Jr., had been printed on the order of the Heath estate and I found Mrs. Heath an estimable lady, doing all possible to facilitate the wrapping, addressing and mailing of the issue. No comprehensive subscription list or accounts relating to THE NUMISMATIST had been found among Dr. Heath's effects. A list of those to whom papers had already been mailed was checked against the A. N. A. membership list I had with me and the issue was quietly forwarded to all believed entitled to it.

Mrs. Heath, who will administer the estate, assisted in proving the Association's treasury account. The amount of Association money held by our late treasurer will be paid to acting treasurer Howland Wood with only the necessary legal delay.

As practically all the subscribers to THE NUMISMATIST are paid in advance to Dec. 1908, some carrying over for two years, the Heath estate while acknowledging their earnest desire to do so, did not feel in position to assume the continuation of the publication to the close of the present year even with the assistance of copy production and editorial supervision that was tendered to them.

With consideration for the estate and that the work and publicity interests of the Association should not be interrupted (there are only a very few subscribers to THE NUMISMATIST outside of the A. N. A.) I believed it best to personally arrange for the immediate and regular continuation of THE NUMISMATIST. A detailed report of which has been made to your board of officers. In taking over THE NUMISMATIST the Heath estate is relieved from all obligations regarding the completion of subscriptions. As the unpaid subscriptions are few and but little revenue to be anticipated for the remainder of this year, the expenses incident to completing the present year will be considerable. As a revenue producer for this, the back volumes were acquired and which it liberally purchased by our members will not only meet this expense and provide for improvements in THE NUMISMATIST but will be a gracious act to the memory of our late Good Champion. All unpaid and new subscriptions should be remitted to either Farran Zerbe manager, or Howland Wood, acting treasurer.

All accounts for advertising are to be paid to Mrs. George F. Heath, Monroe, Mich. Doctor Heath did not urge payment of advertising accounts and Mrs. Heath has little to guide her in rendering statements or making requests. All who know themselves to be indebted for advertising in THE NUMISMATIST are requested to estimate the amount on a cost settlement basis and make remittance to Mrs. George F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.

The back volumes of THE NUMISMATIST and the accumulation of cuts were rescued from a stable where they were becoming water soaked. Only a few of the cuts are in condition and of a quality suitable for future use. Only perfect back volumes of THE NUMISMATIST will be delivered on orders.

Practically nothing in the way of manuscript suitable for publication in THE NUMISMATIST has been found. It appears that in recent months Doctor Heath had been "short of copy."

Doctor Heath's general library was a large one. His medical library will probably go with his office outfit to whoever may succeed to his practise. The numismatic library was not in quantity or quality what I expected to find it considering the opportunities I believe could have been commanded through the more than twenty years publication of THE NUMISMATIST. None of the numismatic serial publication approached completeness and there was not even a complete set of his own paper—THE NUMISMATIST.

Early publications and such volumes as Mrs. Heath desired to retain were selected, the balance in which there are several volumes of pasted numismatic clippings and mint and treasury reports were acquired, these should prove valuable for reference to the future editor. Plans now being considered if approved and made active by the Association, will find in their consummation a live library of some value to the widely scattered membership. In making that portion of THE NUMISMATIST's library suitable for this purpose, an requirement, we have a nucleus around which a "Heath Library" can be built and if fostered and its contents disseminated as I believe it can, the Association will in that establish and perpetuate a monument to Dr. George Francis Heath.

In succeeding to THE NUMISMATIST at this time is for considerable personal sacrifice for such time and attention as I may give it during the next few months. My visit to Monroe was not to immediately succeed to the publication but to arrange to assist the estate for its continuance to the close of the present year and at that time to probably obtain control of the publication, presenting a new NUMISMATIST fostered an original liner by which I believe a numismatic publication cannot only be made popular but profitable. The history of all numismatic publications of the post card of today is popular tho they may be, none have proven profitable. In fact each year found the balance on the wrong side of the ledger. Dr. Heath and I had several times during the past few years conferred regarding the future of THE NUMISMATIST.

That the present volume may be completed uniform for binding there will be no material change in its form and dress until Jan. 1909. Arrangements

have been made for the continuation of the printing at Monroe. While I can only give the publication but little, and that distant attention, during the next few months, there will be no deterioration. The co-operation and assistance of contributors is asked so that the next four numbers of THE NUMISMATIST may be as the best, and for them to anticipate the proportion of some special copy for the new volume that it may be better than anticipated. The present volume may be completed without the evidence of an editor in fact, your officers will co-operate in the preparation of material and have the assistance of Mr. Bragdon in its production. The general character of the publication as it is hoped to make it commencing Jan. 1909 will be duly announced. Commencing in January the home of The Numismatist will be in Philadelphia the home of the mint and centre for numismatic news.

Doctor Heath had several large and interesting collections. His collections of stamps, autographs, ancient pottery and antiques will be kept by various members of his family. His collection of numismatic specimens will be sold. I spent several hours giving it superficial inspection. It is a general one and comprises almost every division of our subject. The collection will probably be sold to best advantage and without expense to the estate, by being catalogued by Doctor Heath's selection, Mr. Howland Wood, and for the sale of which the pages of THE NUMISMATIST are offered without charge. I believe every member will desire at least one specimen from the Heath collection.

Members, and particularly the local secretaries are solicited to renewed activity for new members. One dollar is all that need be solicited with application, this will pay the membership fee and for THE NUMISMATIST from July to December all of which will be mailed. The assured great treat in our coming convention should be a magnet for new members, particularly with collectors in the eastern states. The advantage to be gained by attending the Philadelphia convention, week of Sept. 28th, need no boasting, but it will take boomers to acquaint all with what these advantages are.

BE A BOOMER.

Your attention and co-operation is asked in the important announcement made in the back page of cover.

Tyrone, Pa., Aug. 1, 1908.

FARRAN ZERBE.

A COIN THIEF REMOVED.

A character with various aliases but better known to the police as "the Ferret," whose real name is George Coppinger, and who is known to have been a "touch artist" for years and believed to have made coin shops his specialty in recent months, was captured in New York, with "the goods" on him early in July, and on account of his advanced years will probably spend the balance of his days in prison.

Coppinger is described as a weazel-faced, small stature, light built Englishman, fifty-nine years of age. His prison record shows him an old offender,

having been sent up for burglary as early as 1877, served four terms, and was recaptured after an escape from Sing Sing prison; the police say that in his prime he was considered without a peer in the use of the "jimmy."

The various accounts published of his recent capture in the coin rooms of Thos. L. Elder, read like a Sherlock Holmes story, with Mr. Elder and two young women of his office force in the role of detectives. The New York Times reported it as follows:—

The wit of two young women in a coin shop, aided and abetted by a copy of a popular magazine and some feminine conversation, successfully held for more than half an hour yesterday a suspected coin thief who had come to sell coins stolen from another shop, while the proprietor of the store scrambled up a fire escape and down through the building to telephone for the police.

If the police hadn't come the thief might have been talking with the young women yet, but for one circumstance. Mere man blundered in, and by his first words gave the thing away. But although the suspect started away, he didn't escape. In him the police believe they have the coin thief who for several months has been robbing the coin dealers' shops in East Twenty-third Street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue. In his room in the Mills Hotel were found some \$400 worth of coins and antique jewelry stolen from Samuel Proskey, a coin dealer at 853 Broadway, on June 26. The prisoner has served four terms in the penitentiary.

The suspect, a little weazen-faced Englishman of 59 years, known to the police as "the Ferret" alias George Coppinger alias George Brown, walked into Thomas L. Elder's shop on the third floor of 32 East Twenty-third Street quite early in the afternoon. Miss Elder was out, Miss Florence Downing, an assistant, and Miss Stella Edsall were in charge. "The Ferret" exhibited to Miss Downing some nine silver pattern coins, dollars, half dollars, and quarters, and a goloid metric dollar. He said he did not know what they were, and asked their value.

All the coin trade had heard of the robberies of dealers recently, so Miss Downing promptly got the coins into her own hands.

"I'll give you a receipt for them and then you call a little later when Mr. Elder is in. He'll know what they are worth," she told him.

"The Ferret" told her his name was George Brown, took the receipt, and departed with some reluctance. Mr. Elder on examining the coins sent his boy down to Mr. Proskey's office, and got a list of the things stolen on June 26. The pattern coins, which are mint pieces, not for circulation, were listed among the stolen articles. He gave instructions to notify him when the man came back.

He came and Miss Downing slipping into Mr. Elder's room, whispered:

"He's here."

Mr. Elder went through the window of his room, up a fire-escape, clambered through an office on the top floor, and, descending to the street, telephoned to Police Headquarters and then called up Mr. Proskey's place, leaving a message for him to hurry around.

Meanwhile, up in the shop, both young women were watching "the Ferret," who had been told to wait for Mr. Elder. After some fifteen minutes the man became uneasy.

"I don't like to spend so much time waiting," said he.

"I would if I were you," said Miss Edsall. "Those coins seem to me to be very valuable—I won't be sure, but I think they are listed highly in the coin book."

That gained some time, taken up by looking for the coin book. Then Brown got up to go. Miss Edsall pressed a magazine upon him. He stayed.

Mr. Proskey arrived before the police. He found both young women conversing with "the Ferret."

"Where's the coins?" demanded Proskey. Miss Edsall showed him a written slip. It said: "This is the party.

Proskey turned toward the man, but "The Ferret" knew, and with a word of apology was halfway down the stairs to the street. Proskey hurried after. At the foot of the stairs he seized the man's collar. In this position Mr. Elder found the two.

The suspect was conveyed back upstairs, where he was put in a chair and held till Detectives O'Connor and Unger arrived. They found that he had slipped some gold coins under the rug at his feet. Others were found in his pockets, together with checks for packages in the Mills Hotel. The packages contained coins and antique jewelry. Out of the \$1,200 worth stolen from Mr. Proskey about \$400 worth was recovered. The prisoner admitted that he had robbed Proskey's place. What loot was not in the Mills Hotel, he said, had been pawned and sold.

"He had all he needed," said he, "in his place. You could hardly move around in the place. I was hungry and needed some of it."

In his pocket were references recommending George Coppinger as butler and useful man in such terms as "honest and faithful," from Mrs. Alice Payne, 47 East 21st Street; Samuel Kreiser, the auctioneer, of 252 Fifth Avenue; the Amann Construction Company, and others. He also had a fortune teller's card which told him that his best days were Thursday and Friday and his lucky numbers 5, 3, and 8. Mr. Proskey's coin shop at 853 Broadway was robbed on Friday, June 26. Evidently he obeyed the fortune teller.

Dealers have been severe losers in recent months. H. E. Morey, of Boston, on arriving at his office one morning some time ago found his safe and shop rifled and the best part of his coin store stolen. The store of Joseph H. Negreen was looted during the night of June 9th of coins and stamps, the stamps are said to have been of great value, the following day the show case in front of Lyman and Low's place was "touched" for the best it contained. The business places of Elder, Negreen, and Low are in the same block. The description of "the Ferret" tallies with that of the one caught robbing a souvenir gold dollar sales booth of Farran Zerbe at the Portland Exposition in 1905.

PERSONAL AND PERTINENT.

A. N. A. member, Victor D. Brenner, of New York, the foremost medalist in America has been commissioned to design service medals for the Panama Canal employees. The obverse of the medal will bear a portrait of President Roosevelt at his summer home in Oyster Bay, the President. has in recent weeks given several sittings to Artist Brenner, who sketched the President's likeness in clay.

Mr. S. Hudson Chapman and family are spending the summer months in Europe. Mr. Chapman will make his stay abroad shorter than anticipated in order to take an active part in the A. N. A. convention.

Mr. Henry Chapman was seriously ill during July, having, for a time, been threatened with pneumonia. His restoration to health is pleasing news to his many friends. Ill though he was, Mr. Chapman would not refrain from discussing and suggesting plans for the success of the A. N. A. convention, when President Zerbe made him a social call late in July. Mr. Chapman and family are now enjoying a season of rest at their summer home near the Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania.

President Zerbe spent the first two weeks in July at Ashbury Park and Ocean Grove when he represented his educational exhibition and lecture "The Money of the World" under the auspices of the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank. The residents and thousands of summer cottagers were entertained and expressed gratification at the unusual educational treat.

While at Asbury Park recently President Zerbe had the pleasure of meeting Major Westmore of New York. Up to the disposal of his collection a few years ago thru the Messrs. Chapman, Maj. Wetmore was an enthusiastic collector. Maj. Wetmore was the owner of one of the authenticated 1804 dollars, and which was sold with his collection. He talked reminiscently on numismatics and the delights of collecting.

The education in money, will be a feature at the annual convention of the Pennsylvania Banker's Association to be held at Bedford Springs the second week in September. Farran Zerbe has been engaged to present his exhibition and lecture "The Money of the World." More than five hundred of the leading bankers of the Keystone state will be in attendance.

A FEW INQUIRIES.

In the large Salvator Patriae medal issued by the American Numismatic Society, size 52, the first die broke before many impressions had been taken and the second die exhibits a slight difference, while the writer has seen a number of these pieces he has had few opportunities to comparing them, and would like to hear from those owning this medal as to what this difference consists of and how to distinguish the first die from the second.

The small oval Lincoln medalllets made in France and commonly known as the "Bovy oval" are always listed as such without regard to any variety among them. I have noticed three distinct varieties as follows:

1, Reverse, (the obverse being similar on all) beading around "Martyr to Liberty" being spread out more, contains only 65 dots, plain edge. This variety I have noted in bronze, copper and copper bronzed.

2, Reverse, beading above referred to is much finer, containing 85 dots, plain edge, this I have seen in same medals as above.

3, Reverse, same as No. 2, heavily milled edge, I have noticed this in two metals only brass and silver. This medal is not as perfect an oval as the preceding two, being rather lumpy in outline.

Would like to hear if any reader of THE NUMISMATIST has any knowledge of the above three medals in metals other than I have noted.

Obverse, Bust facing to the right. "Abraham Lincoln, assassinated April 14, 1865. 25. In God we Trust" and two stars. Reverse: Eagle in centre, "United States of America, forever and inseparable 1864" and thirteen stars. White metal, size 15.

Obverse: Bust facing to the right, "Abraham Lincoln, In God we trust, 25" and two stars. Reverse: same as the preceding. White metal and brass, size 15.

Can any one tell me the significance of the figures "25" on these pieces? Were they intended as store cards to pass current for 25 cents, and if so can any one say by whom issued?

I have a little silver medalllet in my cabinet, size 12, head facing right, copied after Paquet but not bearing his name, no inscription. Reverse: "Perseverance 5 extends a hearty welcome" two stars. I understand that this is a Philadelphia issue, "Perseverance 5" having been a volunteer fire company of that city, but would like to know what visit of President Lincoln to that city is commemorated. Can any one of the older collectors throw any light on this?

Here is a final query for the "Elders." I have a large silver plated star, head of Lincoln, "Abraham Lincoln 1860" around the edge "wide-a-wakes" said to be from the accoutrements of that organization. We also have the little wide-a-wake medals, size 12, in a variety of metals. Can any one furnish a history of the "Wide-a-wakes", whether a national organization under a supreme head or if only a name adopted by local Lincoln clubs? If the latter who was responsible for the issuance of the small wide-a-wake tokens?

ROBERT P. KING, Erie, Pa.

July 11, 1908.

To the Members at Convention of the Ohio
State Numismatic Society.

Greeting:—

The AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION takes pleasure in extending its felicitations to your organization on the occasion of your Third Annual Convention and wishes your gathering a complete success in every way.

The increased interest in Numismatics throughout the country is very apparent on all sides, and this renewed interest is largely due to the concentration of interest in the larger cities, fostered almost entirely by local and state organizations. It is therefore very gratifying to those that have the best side of Numismatics most at heart, and especially to the American Numismatic Association, which aims to help the cause along on general lines, to have this opportunity of wishing you, fellow numismatists, thanks for what you have done and success for the future.

Our President, Mr. Zerbe, will be with you to represent our organization and will extend to you all the invitation to participate in our own convention at Philadelphia, September 28 to October 2.

HOWLAND WOOD,
General Secretary, American Numismatic Association.

Death of our Coin Department Editor.

It was with deep regret that we learned of the sudden death of Dr. George Francis Heath at his home in Monroe, Mich., on June 16th. In his home city there was universal sorrow on receipt of the sad news, and as for nearly twenty-four years he had not only been one of its best known and trusted physicians, but had also taken an active part in its civic affairs, having been four times elected mayor, an eloquent testimony to the esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. He was also closely identified with every movement for the city's betterment. It was, however, as its coin editor, writing under the title of The Numismatic Sphinx, that Dr. Heath was best known to the many thousands of American Boy readers who make a specialty of coin collecting. Dr. Heath began this department in January, 1900, and during the past more than eight years he never missed a single issue of the magazine. It is no exaggeration to say that during that period he answered the questions of over fifty thousand boys.

Dr. Heath's position among numismatists was of the highest. He was for many years president of the American Numismatic Association, and until his death was publisher and editor of THE NUMISMATIST. So noted an authority was upon questions of rare and ancient coinage that he numbered among his correspondents kings, princes, czars and students of world-wide fame.—American Boy for August.

THE CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

The following programme has been arranged for our convention at Philadelphia.

Monday Sept. 28. Business meeting of the Official Board in the afternoon. In the evening from 8 to 10 an informal reception at the residence of Mr. Henry Chapman, 1348 Pine St.

Tuesday Sept. 29. Regular meetings in morning and afternoon. In the evening a coin sale will be held.

Wednesday Sept. 30. Exhibition of coins, both morning and afternoon, and in the evening an illustrated lecture by Mr. S. H. Chapman on numismatics, also a lecture by Pres. Farran Zerbe.

Thursday Oct. 1. Meetings morning and afternoon and election of officers. In the late afternoon and evening a drive through Fairmount Park and supper as the guests of Mr. S. H. Chapman.

Friday Oct. 2. An excursion to Atlantic City as the guests of Mr. Henry Chapman.

The exact places for the different meetings will be announced later as well as a list of hotels. Several important questions will be brought up at this convention and it is desired to have the largest attendance possible.

The reception at Mr. Chapman's house will partake of an informal nature and is intended to bring the members together and to get them acquainted. Therefore all the members should try to get to Philadelphia sometime Monday. There are many sights to see in this city and Monday and Saturday can be well spent in sightseeing. The Mint alone should appeal to every member and if possible arrangements will be made to take this in as a body, though individual visits should be made there also. The sale scheduled for Tuesday night should prove an attractive feature, especially to those that have never attended one.

As regards the exhibition of coins for Wednesday every one is urged to bring on some pieces for this—your specialty or those coins that you think will interest other members. This display of coins should be the finest assemblage ever gotten together at one time in this country, and by the assurance of those members that have already declared their intentions of being present the display will far eclipse that wonderful showing made last year at our convention at Columbus. Safe accommodations and storage for these coins have been arranged for and the members can feel perfectly safe in bringing their choicest pieces to the convention. Members are urged to notify Mr. Henry Chapman at the earliest possible moment how much space they desire for the display of their coins so that proper space and cases can be arranged for.

The lectures and talks on this day and especially in the evening will be very instructive and entertaining. The convention will come to a close by an outing to Atlantic City and the members have been asked to bring their wives and families along, Mrs. Henry Chapman has volunteered to look after and show around the ladies accompanying the members. Her letter as well as Mr. Chapman's letter is herewith given.

Mr. Howland Wood,
Secretary A. N. A.

Dear Sir:—We desire to extend through you to the members of the American Numismatic Association a cordial invitation to an informal reception at my residence 1348 Pine St., on the evening of Monday, Sept. 28th, from 8 to 10 p. m. when I hope that the members arriving to attend the convention will meet each other informally and become better acquainted. Supper will be served at 9 o'clock.

I also desire to extend to the members of the American Numismatic Association an invitation to be my guests on an excursion to Atlantic City on Friday, Oct. 2nd. Tickets will be distributed to those signifying a desire to attend, on the evening previous, and dinner will be served at one of the large hotels at 2 o'clock. My wife will show any attention in her power to any of the ladies accompanying members. So that proper plans may be made, I will be very much obliged to any one contemplating attending if they will notify me as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

HENRY CHAPMAN.

Mr. Howland Wood, Sec.,
American Numismatic Association:

Dear Mr. Wood: It will be my pleasure during the days of the convention (with the exception of Wednesday, September 30th., when the stereopticon lectures are given) to have as my guests, any of the ladies that may desire to attend the convention with members of the A. N. A. There are objects of interest and beauty around Philadelphia and also in the city, which I will arrange to have them visit, and on Tuesday the 29th and Thursday evening the first of October, theatre parties will be arranged for. The invitation is also extended to go to Atlantic City on Friday with the members.

Sincerely yours,

Helen C. Chapman.

Every member is urgently requested to notify Mr. Henry Chapman as soon as possible whether he will attend the convention or not, this is necessary so that complete arrangements can be made beforehand.

Howland Wood, General Secretary.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.



AUGUST MEETING.

The fifty-third monthly meeting of the Chicago Numismatic Society June 5, 1908, was attended by the following members, viz:—Messrs. Charles Blumenchein, Virgil M. Brand, M. P. Carey, Chester Dunham, I. Excel, Ben G. Green, E. W. Hoague, Joseph B. Holmes, Charles V. Jaeger, John T. Kelly, Theo. E. Leon, Walter H. McDonald, Dr. F. B. Merrill, F. E. Simpson, C. Sorensen, E. C. Verkler, and Harry F. Williams.

The following gentlemen were elected to membership: Mr. William H. Gardiner, Mr. F. M. Tuckerman, Mr. Armin W. Brand, and Mr F. J. Lamberson.

The Executive Committee was instructed to have the reverse die of the fiftieth meeting medal cancelled.

The Exhibitions of the evening were as follows: Virgil M. Brand, a ten dollar piece issued by the Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company in 1849; Dr. F. B. Merrill a gold one thirty-second ducat of Nuremberg; Clark Gruber & Co., five and ten dollar pieces and an Assay Office California double eagle; T. E. Leon a Wass Moliter & Co. quintuple eagle and a five dollar piece of Norris Griggs & Norris, the latter uncirculated; by E. W. Hoague, a number of fine English gold coins; by Ben G. Green, pewter continental dollars; and by Harry F. Williams gold forty lire of Lucca and a ten thaler of Westphalia, both splendidly preserved.

M. P. Carey read a paper on specializing in coin collecting which will be published in the next issue of the Bulletin.

At the fifty-fourth monthly meeting held July 3rd, there was a good attendance. Messrs. George K. Schmidt and Serge Tchyoff were elected to membership.

Committees were appointed to adopt resolutions on the death of members Doctor George F. Heath, Monroe, Michigan and Mr. DeWitt Smith, Lee, Mass.

Among the interesting exhibits were a Kohler California gold bar, of the value of \$36.55 and two 100 crowns in gold, shown by Mr. Virgil M. Brand.

The 55th meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Aug. 7th, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following members responded to roll call: Dr. Merrill, Messrs. Holmes, Baker, Ripstra, Puttkamer, Lewis, Green, McDonald, V. M. Brand, Excell, Doherty and Leon.

The Committee on Resolutions on the death of Dr. Geo. F. Heath reported as follows.

Whereas, It has pleased inscrutable Providence to take from his family the beloved husband and father and from us our esteemed member and helper, Dr. Geo. Francis Heath.

Whereas, Our departed member was ever the disinterested friend and well-wisher of collectors and their organizations; he was one of the founders of the American Numismatic Association and its chief and constant supporter, and his death is an irreparable loss to the numismatic fraternity the world over and most deeply deplored by all the members of the Chicago Numismatic Society, Therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender the bereaved family of our deceased member our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this hour of affliction, and that a slight testimonial of the high esteem in which we have always held him, these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of our society and a copy thereof forwarded to his family.

	T. E. Leon
Committee	J. B. Holmes
	M. P. Carey

The Committee on Resolutions on the death of Mr. DeWitt S. Smith reported as follows:

Whereas, The Eternal Ruler of Destinies has called to his perpetual home our esteemed member, De Witt S. Smith, and

Whereas, By the death of our departed member we have lost an associate whose activity in the field of numismatics was prominent and noteworthy and a friend whose lovable qualities and sterling worth endeared him to all with whom he came in contact; Therefore be it.

Resolved, That the Chicago Numismatic Society tenders the stricken family of our deceased member our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our society and a copy thereof forwarded to the family.

	H. F. Williams
Committee	F. E. Simpson
	W. G. Jerrems, Jr.

Both resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote.

Mr. Leo F. Wormser was elected to membership.

Under exhibitions Mr. Ripstra showed some medallic work; Mr. Leon freaks and Territorial gold; and Mr. Brand a 90 ducat (about \$200) gold piece of Sigismund of Poland and a silver center cent.

The following magazines were received since last report: Stamp Journal for June; Philatelic West, Spink's Numismatic Circular, The Numismatist, Numismatischer Verkehr and Numismatische Correspondenz for July; and Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for August. Mail auction catalogs were received from B. Max Mehl and St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., and catalogs with fixed prices from Majer (2) and Steigerwalt. Three priced catalogs were received from the editors of the Bulletin.

Adjourned to meet Sept. 4, 1908.

Ben G. Green, Secretary.

Notable Lots and Good Prices.

Late tho it is, prices realized at the midsummer sales are worthy of notation, and tend to show that hard times or panic prices are not evidenced in what are good numismatic specimens.

The Gschwend Sale.

On June 15th and 16th Mr. Thos. L. Elder at his rooms in New York sold the Gschwend sale. Extraordinary prices were commanded for all the choice lots. Space will only permit us to refer to the prices of a few of the lots. The sale totaled \$9,200.00.

Virginia Shilling.....	\$505.00	1792 Disme, copper ..	100.00
Nova Constellation ...	105.00	Washington Half Dollar Silver..	270.00
Non Vi Vertuti Vici	300.00	Same, copper.....	122.50
Liber Natus Liberatum Dependo	232.50	Washington Cent, Military Bust	100.00
1792 Silver Center Cent.....	402.50	1794 U. S. Dollar	122.00
Carolina Elephant Half Penny.	175.00	1836 U. S. Gobrecht on base....	17.25
Granby Three Pence Deer ...	117.50	Same, Gobrecht in field	105.00
Immune Columbia Cent	105.00	1838 U. S. Dollar.....	67.50
Castorland Half Dollar gold.....	134.00		

The prices realized for rare date cents were good and those for half cents unusually large. Of the half cents 1796 commanded \$60.00 and 1845 \$115.00; other rare dates 1831-'36-'40 to 49 and 1852 from \$30.00 to \$57.00. Spirited bidding entered into the disposal of the Territorial Gold, good prices resulting. The Bechtler \$2.50 Georgia Gold brought \$135.00.

The Taylor Windle Sale.

The sale of Mr. Henry Chapman at Philadelphia June 17th and 18th was largely attended. Good prices were the order, the two most notable lots being the J. J. Conway \$5.00 gold; and the Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company \$10.00 gold piece. The Conway piece, catalogued as the only example known except the one in the mint cabinet, brought the good sum of \$3200.00. The Cincinnati Mining Company \$10 piece, dated 1849 sold for \$3,000. Both pieces

were purchased for collectors whose names were not announced. Four specimens of the Cincinnati \$10.00 pieces are known. The one just sold, one in the mint cabinet, and Mr. Virgil M. Brand of Chicago and Mr. Andrew Zabriski of New York each own a specimen.

Chambers Collection of Paper Money.

The most notable collection of paper money, perhaps ever sold, and said to be the largest ever formed comprised the Henry Chapman sale of June 19th and 20th. About forty thousand specimens were sold in about one thousand lots. There were both quantity and quality to have made a week's sale, but catalogued as it was, to be sold in two afternoons, many choice notes were hid away in large lots and not appreciated for their value; and for those attending the sale, there was too much to see and too little time to see it, for more than a portion of the lots to be examined. The large number of pieces that entered into many of the lots caused most of the lots to be purchased by dealers. We believe a considerably greater sum would have been realized, and the collecting of paper encouraged and stimulated, as it needs to be, if the collection had been sold in about three thousand lots with cities, or counties being grouped together instead of the issues of an entire state having been sold as one lot. Among the notable lots were:

Complete set of Continental Paper Money 110 pieces, 76c each.

Same but not so fine, 42½c each.

Panama pence notes, 1776, a sheet 12 pieces, 48c each.

Panama shilling notes, 1776, a sheet 12 pieces, 57½c each.

Panama \$12, 1783, \$6.50.

South Carolina, 1775, 20£ unlisted, \$21.00.

Confederate, first issue, \$500.00 and \$1,000.00 perfect, \$50.00 each.

The early Confederate all commanded good prices.

Connecticut Bank notes, 112 pieces, 26c each.

New Haven Bank Notes, 13 pieces, 35c each.

District of Columbia Bank Notes, 63 pieces, 22c each.

Maryland Bank Notes, 109 pieces, 22c each.

Massachusetts Bank Notes, 238 pieces, 18½c each.

New York State towns "church money" 42 pieces, 42c each.

Rhode Island Bank Notes, 113 pieces, 26c each.

Bank of North America, 1789, a sheet of sixteen notes \$10.00.

A Denver note issued by C. A. Cook and Company for 20c "Payable in Gold Dust" but not catalogued as such, sold for \$2.00. The buyer prizes it at many times this amount.

Numismatics Represented at the National Convention of Affiliated Philatelic Organizations.

The annual convention in Columbus Ohio of the Ohio Numismatic Society during the week of July 20th and the annual meetings of the American Philatelic Association and kindred national bodies being in session in Columbus at the same time, brought together a large number of coins and stamp collections, many of which while specializing in one of the subjects had a considerable interest in the other.

Columbus Numismatists took an active part in the meetings and social features of the stamp societies, contributing to their interest and success, and evidencing that Columbus is the greatest collector's city in the country.

President Zerbe of the A. N. A. addressed a joint session of the various convention bodies, delivering an educational talk on money, and presented the aims and purposes of the numismatist and the objects of the A. N. A. Local Secretary, Doctor J. M. Henderson, was diligent in seeing that all interested were provided with an A. N. A. folder and application blank.

George W. Linn of Columbus, a new member of the A. N. A. is an enthusiastic philatelist and was a very busy man convention week. He knows good printing and how to produce it. He published a little daily paper during the convention and covering in good form the transactions and meetings of the several bodies.

A neat delegate badge, a Columbus product, was provided by the Columbus entertainment committee for the A. P. A. Suspended by ribbon from a bar bearing the word DELEGATE, is an irregular edged planchet; the obverse of which has for its centre the device of the great seal of Ohio. which in double border is surrounded by "AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION" 1908. The reverse bears a picture of the Ohio State house, under which in three lines is: COLUMBUS OHIO | JULY 20-25 1908, all being surrounded with a thin border.

The American Philatelic Association long known as the A. P. A. has changed its name to The American Philatelic Society. Now the A. P. S. looks just as good, and for aught we know, may sound and read a little better.

It was a pleasure for the A. N. A. members to greet member William C. Stone of Springfield, Mass., during the late Columbus convention. Mr. Stone finds pleasure in both stamps and coins and hopes to attend the Philadelphia Convention.

CONVENTION NOTES.

Ohio Numismatic Society.

Large copper cents mounted for lapel pins, was an appreciated souvenir provided by Doctor Henderson.

The erstwhile Joseph Barnet with an address in New York, by his presence at a session of informal discussion after the convention had adjourned, spun some numismatic tales and dwarfed in brilliancy the proof specimens in display by exhibiting his wallet of "sparklers."

Welcoming greetings and the continued hearty interest of Vice President Henri E. Buck and Honorary member Robert T. King contributed to the success of the meeting.

George J. Schwartz of Wooster, Ohio, was an interested participant and said he has not recovered from the numismatic fever contracted at the Columbus convention of the A. N. A. and is a boomer for the big time we are going to have at Philadelphia.

Congressman William A. Ashbrook of Johnstown, Ohio gave an interesting address particularly referring to, and contributing some new information on, the Saint Gauden's design gold coins, and regarding which he has promised to prepare a paper early for publication in the NUMISMATIST. Mr. Ashbrook, who is a member of the A. N. A. and a member of the congressional committee in coinage, weights and measures is zealous for improvement in our national coinage and the mint cabinets.

Prof Arthur B. Coover's well prepared paper in "Hobbies" which was illustrated with numismatic and archeological specimens will be published in the NUMISMATIST.

It certainly does the old timers good to see the dealers take a hand in A. N. A. doings and convention work. "All things come to those who wait" and the A. N. A. has not waited in vain for the dealers to recognize that the Association stands for all that is to the interest and benefit of all associated with numismatics.

If sales and choice lots will prove any magnet for the A. N. A. convention, it will certainly be a large and great gathering. Henry Chapman's big sale on one of the convention evenings is announced in this issue. S. Hudson Chapman is yet to be heard from, but he has promised a convention sale encore of about one hundred lots, every one a gem. T. L. Elder presents a pre- and post-convention attraction, two large sales announced in this issue, one Saturday, Sept. 26th and the other Monday, Oct. 5th.

Meekeel's Weekly Stamp News in its official report of the late annual convention of the American Philatelic Association says: "At the morning session (Wednesday, July 22) it was the good fortune of the convention to have in at-

tendance a member, Farran Zerbe, an authority on coins and coin collecting who addressed us on that topic. With a free and easy delivery, a thorough master of the subject and withal a pleasing public speaker, Mr. Zerbe held the undivided attention of his audience to the end. This address will be published in full in the year book and is well worth preserving."

THE OHIO STATE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Minutes Third Annual Convention of The Ohio State Numismatic Society.

July 21st 1908.

The third annual convention of The Ohio State Numismatic Society was called to order at 2 p. m. in the Great Southern Hotel, by the President, Henrie E. Buck. The Secretary, Treasurer, Curator and Librarian made verbal reports which were accepted. Election of Trustees being the next order of business, it was moved and carried that the chair appoint a committee to recommend names for Trustees. The chair appointed the following.—Henderson, Coover, Schwartz. Convention recessed for fifteen minutes, during which the committee met, and on re convening, recommended the following persons be elected Trustees for the ensuing year. J. M. Henderson, Columbus; George J. Swartz, Wooster; A. B. Coover, Roxabell; Hon. Wm. A. Ashbrook, Johnstown; Henrie E. Buck, Delaware; H. C. Ezekiel, Cincinnati; and M. Marcuson, Cleveland. Zerbe moved that the report of the committee be accepted, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast votes for their election. Motion carried and the above declared duly elected Trustees.

The Trustees met at once and organized by electing the following officers for the ensuing year.—Dr. J. M. Henderson, President; George J. Schwartz, Vice President; Hon. Wm. A. Ashbrook, Secretary; Arthur B. Coover, Curator and Librarian, and Robert T. King, Treasurer.

Letters of greeting were received from Secretary Wood of the American Numismatic Association.

Following the business sessions, papers and addresses were presented as follows:—

"Hobbies," by A. B. Coover. an essay on Numismatics and Archaeology, in which Mr. Coover urged and demonstrated, that we must not only have a "Hobby" and be a collector, but that we must study our specimens and discover what they teach. This paper was illustrated by numismatic specimens, also by a very fine display of Archaeological specimens of flint, bone and stone made by the essayist, to demonstrate how the Aborigines evolve their crude implements.

"Coinage" by Hon. Wm. A. Ashbrook. The speaker being a member of the Assay Commission and the Coinage Committee of Congress, treated the subject from the mint aspect, and this was of intense interest and highly instructive.

"Sources of Numismatic Information", by Farran Zerbe, President of The American Numismatic Association, urging the acquiring of all information possible, and enumerating different publications of value to the Numismatist.

President Zerbe also addressed a joint session of The Ohio Numismatic Society and The American Philatelic Association on "Coins of the World."

This address, full of information was greatly appreciated by our Philatelic friends and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speaker.

The American Philatelic Association was assembled in convention here at the same time and place. On the evening preceding the convention a reception and smoker was tendered the two organizations, the Columbus Collectors Club acting as host.

J. M. Henderson, Secretary.

American Numismatic Association.



BOARD OF OFFICERS.

President—Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.

First Vice President—Henrie E. Buck, Delaware, Ohio.

Second Vice President—P. O. Tremblay, 489 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Can.

General Secretary—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

Acting Treasurer—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.

Librarian—Ben G. Green, 1535 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Dr. B. P. Wright, Chairman, 112 Mechanic St., Watertown N. Y.

H. O. Granburg, 1004 Michigan St., Oshkosh, Wis.

D. A. Williams, 2907 Parkwood Ave., Baltimore, Md.

J. E. Walcott, 68 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

E. H. Adams, 121 Bay 20th St., Bath Beach, N. Y.

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

J. B. Chase, Jr. 91 Francis St., Brookline, Mass., for New England.

Frank C. Higgins, 15 West 108th St., New York, N. Y., for New York and New Jersey.

Frank G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., for Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia.

Dr. J. M. Henderson, 13½ East State St., Columbus, Ohio, for Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

Theophile E. Leon, 350 West 69th St., Chicago, Ill., Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas,
 Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal., for the Western States.
 B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex., for the Southern States.
 Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, St. Jacques, P. Q. for Eastern Canada.
 S. S. Heal, 22 Larch St., Toronto, Ont., For Ontario and Western Canada.
 S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorks, England, Foreign Secretary.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS.

1069, Benjamin Heid; 1070, Axel Johnson; 1071, J. W. Field; 1072, Joseph T. Alling; 1073, Joseph H. Geis; 1074, W. E. Butcher; 1075, Paul T. Schulze; 1076, Fredk. Wehner.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received by the Secretary. If no objections are received prior to Aug. 25, 1908, they will be declared elected to membership.

- C. A. Reeves, L. B. 198, Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa.
 Vouchers: Farran Zerbe & Howland Wood.
- C. M. Dunnington, Washington, Ills.
 Vouchers: Theodore E. Leon & S. C. Stevens.
- Charles M. Ball, Coffeyville, Kans.
 Vouchers: Theodore J. Garlic & H. Wood.
- Robert Y. Speir, Old National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Vouchers: Henry C. Post & Howland Wood.
- George F. Titus, Norwalk, Ohio.
 J. M. Henderson & N. P. Gifford.
- William J. Watson, 3233 Key West St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Vouchers: J. Milnor Brown & H. Wood.
- A. E. Smith, Belleville, Mich.
 Vouchers: Farran Zerbe & J. M. Henderson.
- A. B. Bragdon, Jr., Monroe, Mich.
 Vouchers: Farran Zerbe & J. M. Henderson.
- Charles P. Shillaber, So. Framingham, Mass.
 Vouchers: Herbert E. Morey & H. Wood.
- Garner L. Knox, 403 South Garrison Ave., Carthage, Mo.
 Vouchers: Farran Zerbe and Theo E. Leon.
- S. H. Holton, 1042 C. St., San Diego, Calif.
 Vouchers: F. R. Fancher & H. Wood.
- L. H. Smith, 441 Fifth St., San Diego, Calif.
 Vouchers: F. R. Fancher & H. Wood.
- J. D. Gilchrist, 1405 Downing St., Denver, Colo.
 Vouchers: H. O. Granberg & C. O. Conrad.

DECEASED.

Sir John Evans, K. C. B.

All matters pertaining to the Association, such as applications, changes of address, renewals etc., should be sent to Howland Wood, General Secretary, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass. and all matters pertaining to the Numismatist, such as copy, papers for publication, notes and clippings should be sent to the President, Mr. Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.

HOWLAND WOOD, General Secretary.

Brookline, Mass., Aug. 5, 1908.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association.

On account of increased business duties I herewith announce that I am not a candidate for re-election to the office of General Secretary. The desire to be relieved of the continuation of office after this year is largely dictated by my wish to spend more time in numismatic research and study, which I have been forced to neglect somewhat the past year or so.

Brookline, Mass., July 20, 1908.

HOWLAND WOOD.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations for new officers to be elected at the convention to be held at Philadelphia Sept. 28-Oct. 2, 1903 have been received at his office.
Aug. 5, 1908

HOWLAND WOOD,
General Secretary.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 28, '08.

Mr. Howland Wood

Gen'l. Sec'y. A. N. A.

I take pleasure in proposing the name of Mr. Frank G. Duffield of Baltimore, Md., for General Secretary.

H. NIKLEWICZ.

22 Larch St., Toronto, Ont., Aug. 4th, 1908.

Howland Wood, Esq. F. R. N. S.

Dear Sir:—I hereby nominate Edward Warren Barton of 20 Givens St., Toronto for the office of 2nd Vice Pres. of the A. N. A.

Respectfully,
S. S. HEAL.

To the members of the American Numismatic Association:

The Association will be reluctant to receive the declination of Mr. Howland Wood to accept a re-nomination for the office of General Secretary. Mr. Wood has been a faithful, hard working, pains taking officer for four years and his efforts have brought practical working methods to the Association that have been a main factor in bringing it to its present successful position of recognition and influence. His desire to be relieved of the office of General Secretary, positively expressed, reluctant tho we be, should be respected. Mr. Wood desires to continue actively interested in the Association, but desires more time

for research, study and the preparation of manuscript, than he has been able to command during his term of office as General Secretary.

I am informed that Dr. B. P. Wright, who has faithfully served us as chairman of the Board of Governors during the past four years, will not accept a re-nomination for that office. Mr. Wood's pleasure has been consulted, and in keeping with that, I take pleasure in nominating Mr. Howland Wood for Chairman of the Board of Governors. By placing Mr. Wood in this office the coming administration will have his usefulness and ability and co-operation for the general progression of the Association.

For the office of General Secretary, a glance over the list of our members with consideration of those with the time for the purpose and ability to serve, I believe Mr. Frank G. Duffield of Baltimore to be the logical candidate for that office. Mr. Duffield is not only a scholar and student, but he is methodical and practiced in business uses which qualify him for the position. Mr. Duffield has been in close touch with the last two administrations and is conversant with the present workings of the General Secretary's office. Mr. Duffield has been consulted, and while too modest to seek the office, our mutual friend Mr. D. A. Williams of Baltimore stands sponsor for him. I find pleasure in offering in nomination Mr. Frank G. Duffield of Baltimore for the office of General Secretary.

Tyrone, Pa., July 28, 1908.

FARRAN ZERBE.

As the call for nomination of officers for the coming elections has been issued, I herewith take pleasure in seconding the proposal of the name of Mr. Frank G. Duffield of Baltimore for the office of General Secretary. I feel confident that we have the right man in Mr. Duffield for unbeknown to him I have been trying him out for some time and found him NOT wanting. Furthermore Mr. Duffield has taken the greatest interest in A. N. A. affairs and has done a great deal of good work. I trust that my fellow members of the A. N. A. will concur with the proposers of Mr. Duffield's name for the General Secretaryship.

HOWLAND WOOD.

Fellow Members,—

I have been in receipt of a number of personal letters from our members advocating the re-election of our President, Mr. Zerbe and in proposing his name I am but voicing the sentiment of many. The other names for other offices that I herewith propose, express also what seems to be our members' preference and choice that have reached me in one way or another. Until the September number goes to press there is still time for further nominations, not only for the offices already named but for all the offices. This is the time for every member to come forward with his choice for the new officers, and every member taking an interest A. N. A. affairs should be heard from.

It is therefore with great pleasure that I propose to you the name of Mr. Farran Zerbe for re election as President of our Association. The very close relations on numismatic and Association affairs that I have had with him the past year convinces me that he should be continued on as President. The Association has passed through with what might have been a serious crisis but for the untiring efforts of Mr. Zerbe, and the credit of our continuance should fall on his shoulders as the major part of the work and care has already fallen. It is in grateful recognition of the services that he has rendered the Association and the knowledge of the unselfish work he proposes to do in the future that I place before you his name for re-election.

During my four years as Secretary it has been impressed upon me very strongly that the Treasurer and the Secretary should reside near one another. The two offices have much in common and the best workings of these two offices can be aided materially by a close proximity. This allows for conferences and an economical working out of the problems of these respective offices. The logical choice for Treasurer is Mr. D. A. Williams of Baltimore. I therefore propose Mr. D. A. Williams's name for Treasurer.

During the past few months this office has also been in receipt of letters suggesting candidates for various offices and I herewith nominate the following gentleman for the offices and I herewith nominate the following gentlemen for the offices suggested.

For 2nd Vice President, Mr. E. W. Barton, Toronto.

For the Board of Governors.

Mr. H. O. Grandberg, Oshkosh, Wis.

Mr. William A. Ashbrook, Johnstown, Ohio.

Mr. William Poillon, New York City.

Mr. J. H. Clapp, Washington, D. C.

Mr. T. E. Leon, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Virgil M. Brand, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. William F. Dunham, Chicago, Ill.

It is earnestly desired that the wishes and views of the members throughout the United States and Canada be learned in respect to their choice for candidates for the coming elections. The names appearing this month are those received up to the time of going to press. Names received later will be published in the September number.

All nominations should be sent to the General Secretary, Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass. It is especially desired that members send in their choice for the Local Secretary of their district.

HOWLAND WOOD, General Secretary.

Notice to Advertisers.

All knowing themselves indebted for advertising in the Numismatist up to and including the July 1908 number are requested to make prompt settlement to

MRS. GEORGE F. HEATH,
Monroe, Mich.

Notice to Subscribers.

Changes in address and the non receipt of any number of the Numismatist should be promptly reported to

FARRAN ZERBE, Mgr.,
Tyrone, Pa.

Free.

To the many who have written for sample copies of the Numismatist during the past two months this issue is sent. Now lacking the organization that will be identified with this publication in the near future, this issue cannot be termed a fair sample. Be that as it may, we promise all their money's worth. Fifty cents remitted now to Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa., will insure the Numismatist from now until Jan.. 1909, and the July number will also be sent.

The Numismatist to Jan. 1909 for 50c.

Did you read the last page of cover? Now that you have will you act?

The Trials of the Numismatic Publisher.

The following letter from Mr. T. L. Elder of New York is full of facts and fully appreciated by those who will endeavor to continue The Numismatist.

American Numismatists will mourn the loss of Dr. Heath to whom the publishing of the Numismatist was an unselfish labor of love. No person can understand the financial difficulties which beset a numismatic editor until he has tried the experiment. There are always present the all-wise critics who point out to him his errors, and damn him by faint praise. If some of the collectors printed a numismatic magazine, or earned their living by selling coins they would revise their view point very promptly. There will hardly be found another to do the same work that Dr. Heath did.

Cuts and Books.

All having coin cuts and numismatic books belonging to Doctor Heath are requested to return them promptly to

A. B. Bragdon Jr., Monre, Mich.

Read last page of cover.

Six per cent interest and more. Book page of cover.

U. S. Coins and Currency.

None of the St. Gaudens design gold coins \$10 and \$20 have been struck with proof surface.

No quarter eagles (\$2.50 gold) bearing date of 1908 have been coined and it is not believed any of the old type will again be struck. Dies for a new design quarter eagle and half eagle have been in preparation for several weeks. The character of the new designs cannot be definitely stated, as information from different official sources disagree. One stating the \$2.50 and \$5 will both be the same design as the Saint Gaudens \$10 or others state that they will be like the \$30, and a third asserts they will be a combination of both. It is hoped that the pieces, if they cannot be more, will at least be a composite of the best we have in the St. Gaudens \$10 and \$20.

"In God We Trust" will appear on the \$10 and \$20 coins that will be struck after the resumption of coining operations at the mints August first.

Up to July first no 1908 gold coins in proof are said to have been coined.

Authorities certainly disagree as to the number of high relief Saint Gaudens \$20 pieces that were coined. The director of the mint, the congressional committee on coinage, weights and measures and the number appearing on the card in reference to these pieces in the mint cabinet in Philadelphia, all in their reports vary, but all are between 10,500 and 12,500.

The new National Bank notes to be issued under the Aldrich Act, the so-called emergency currency, will, with a brief change referring to the class of securities protecting the issue, be the same as the regular current National Bank Notes.

The Treasury Building at Washington is undergoing extensive repairs. The east front which was of soft lime stone is being rebuilt and when completed the entire structure will be of solid granite, most of which was quarried in Maine and New Hampshire.

OUR NEW COIN PLEASES POPE.

Glad That "In God We Trust" Has Been Restored.

Rome.—The Pope recently received in private audience the Very Rev. Charles P. Grannan and the Very Rev. A. P. Doyle of Washington.

Father Doyle presented to the Pope a new American gold coin and related the circumstances connected with the removal and the restoration of the motto, "In God We Trust." The Pope was greatly pleased at hearing that the motto had been omitted for reasons not connected with religion, and that the religious sentiment of the country was strongly in favor of the words.

Notice.

Through the kindness of Rev. Fred J. Hillig, S. J., St. John's College, Toledo, Ohio, any A. N. A. member wishing the catalogue of Roman Coins in the collection of this college may receive a copy of this catalogue by writing to Rev. Hillig.

The catalogue is a 65 page book describing nearly a thousand coins in a very careful and scholarly manner. The Association wishes to thank Father Hillig and trusts that any member interested in the subject will avail himself of this opportunity.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

Notes.

SPECIAL. It is believed that Dr. Heath sent to Local Secretaries and others, extra copies for sample purposes of THE NUMISMATIST for Jan. and Feb., 1908. Any having extra copies of these two numbers will confer a favor by sending them promptly to Mr. A. B. Bragdon, Jr., Monroe, Mich. Postage and exchange will be made.

Ex-president A. G. Heaton of the A. N. A. the United States mint work authority, and noted artist writes from Skyland, Va., that he will attend the Philadelphia convention. We trust he will favor the A. N. A. by an exhibit of some unusual specimens from his cabinet.

July, 11, 1908.

To the Members of the Ohio State Numismatic Society.

I wish to thank you individually and as a body for your kind invitation to partake at your convention. It is my regret that I am unable to attend your gathering, for I know well what your hospitality is, from the very enjoyable way in which you entertained my fellow members and myself last year.

My good friend and co-worker Mr. Zerbe, will be present with you, and he must be doubly receptive of all the good things in store, so as to share them with me at some later date. I have requested Mr. Zerbe to deport himself with circumspection while with you as he is carrying the double load of representing himself in person and myself in spirit.

I remain very fraternally,
HOWLAND WOOD.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

WANTED: To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in this and foreign countries. Stephen P. Monahan, 612 Illinois Ave. East St. Louis, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: Coins or cash for old pistols. Have 200 varieties for sale. O. J. Bierly. 5217 Station St., Pittsburg, Pa. *

TO EXCHANGE:—Brass warming pans and other antiques for U. S. coins, paper money or war tokens. Charles D. Perry, Hanover, Conn.

WANTED:—Paper money of all kinds (except Colonial and Continental), in wholesale quantities; and Broken Bank Bills and State Issues in sets or singly, Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

FREE:—Rare coin over 100 years old, send 6 cents for mailing. Louis Bohn Jr. 702 Duff St. Pittsburg Pa.

\$200 coin collection post-paid 52 cents, containing U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ cent large copper cent, Eagle cent, white cent, 2 cent piece, 3 cent silver, 3 cent nickel, and $\frac{1}{2}$ dime, all in fine condition. Louis Bohn Jr. 702 Duff St. Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED:—High relief, wire edge, U. S. 1907 \$20.00 gold piece. Must be near perfect. Send description and lowest cash price. A. Atlas Leve., Box 495 Syracuse, N. Y.

WANTED:—Gold proof set of 1879, \$20. \$10. \$5. \$3. \$2.50 and \$1. Stephen P. Monahan, 612 Illinois St. East St. Louis, Ill.

FOR SALE:—From famous Marquis Strozzi collection of Florence. Greek copper of the Bruttii (282-202 B. C.) Large variety. List on demand. G. N. Olcott, 438 W. 116th St., New York.

WANTED:—To exchange broken bank bills—state issues—"Wild-Cats" etc., for the same. Also will buy or sell in any quantities. Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

WANTED:—Auction catalogues and Price Lists from all countries. Blair Le Blanc, Moncton, N. B., Canada.

WANTED:—\$3.00 gold piece any date. State price. A. B.—Care of the Numismatist.

WANTED:—To buy Gold Dollars, Mint Marks of any date, in fine condition only. Many rare ones for sale. Satisfaction or your money return. Geo. H. Burfeind, 1111 F. St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

WANTED:—Price lists and Auction Catalogs of Coin dealers. Captain W. C. Eaton, U. S. Navy, Room 5, P. O. Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED:—American War Medals; National, State and Municipal. Indian Peace Medals and Civil War Corps Badges. S. Pell, 43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

WANTED:—To buy 1861 Clark Gruber & Co. \$5.00 and 1860 Mormon \$5.00, in fine to uncirculated condition. H. F. Williams, 100 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED:—Catalogues and Priced Lists from all dealers in all countries. Geo. J. Thomas, Fornfelt, Mo.

WANTED:—Breton's Numbers 542, 564, 568, 590, 591, 595, 593-4-5-6-7, 634, 654, 672, 673, 675, 690, 712, 722, and other Canadian coins, medals, communion tokens etc. Send particulars to R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, Quebec, who will be pleased to receive catalogs of sales containing Canadian rareties.

WANTED:—Breton's Nos. 501, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 23, 5, 39, 42, 5, 8, 64, 7, 660, 3, 73, 7, 81, 703, 12, 48, 58, 9, 63, 75, 90, 1, 812, 26, 9, 30, 7, 42, 6, 8, 50, 61, 2, 72, 905, 6, 24, 5, 33, 4, 5, 40, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 50, 42, 68, 73, 5, 99. W. F. Dunham, 67 W. Van Buren St., Chicago.

WANTED:—Cincinnati encased Postage stamps, War Tokens, Paper Money, and anything else relating to Cincinnati; will pay spot cash. Address, H. C. Ezekiel 334 Main Street Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

FOR EXCHANGE:—1878 standard Silver Dollars S. strictly Mint State, for Trade Dollars in same condition. S. 1873, 77, 78—CC. 1874, 75, 76, 77. Albert S. Elwell, 14 N. Laurel St., Bridgeton, N. J.

FOR SALE: Thirty modern foreign copper coins, each from a different country in fine condition, by registered mail postpaid for only one dollar. Address: M. P. Carey, 1742 Garfield Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED: Auction catalogues and price lists of coins from dealers. Geo. E. Radley, 01826 Division St. Spokane, Wash.

FOR SALE:—Carters Medals of the British Army, 1861, 3 volumes, \$2.00. Arms & Armour, Illustrated; 296 pages, 1907, \$2.25; China portrait plate, Cabots starting for America; Ill'd. 9 inches, \$1; Cabots Discovery of America, Ill'd book, 25c; Curious plates, Illustrated list, Address R. James, Box 64, Station B. Montreal, Canada.

WANTED:—Both kinds of the Quist 1907 \$20 Gold St. Gaudens Design wire and smooth edge, dealers please answer. C. E. Briggs, Lisbon, Iowa.

WANTED:—To buy volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Numismatist. Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, O.

WANTED:—To receive Auction Catalogues and price lists from all dealers in the U. S. and foreign countries. F. J. Holthaus, Cashier of the Citizens State Bank, Lock Box 567, Seneca Kansas.

To EXCHANGE:—Half Eagle, D mint 1840, for gold dollars. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED:—For cash: an uncirculated 1849 or 1850 Mormon \$5.00 gold piece, also other uncirculated Territorial or California gold pieces. M. Marcuson, 1611 E. 82nd St. N. E. Cleveland, Ohio.

To EXCHANGE,—150 Colonial and 450 Confederate bills, in varieties, H. T. Token, Low 149, etc. for U. S. coins and paper money. Wanted, gold dollars of 1865, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72. A. P. Wylle, Troygrove, Ill.

WANTED:—Bretons Nos. 515, 16, 31, 64, 654. 725, 26, 28, 29, 880, 88, 96, 954, 66, 89, 1001, 03, 05. J. B. Chase, Jr., 91 Francis St. Brookline, Mass.

To EXCHANGE—123 Hard time tokens in separate envelopes and numbered according to Low, some duplicates, all in good to fine condition. M. A. Wilber, 1613 Porter, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED:—Canadian coins and tokens bought, sold and exchanged. Collectors interested in that subject should write to me. There is no fake! What I say, I mean it! Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Que., Canada.

To EXCHANGE FOR COINS:—Fine classical music, Beethoven, Chopin, etc. Also beautiful books, silver ore, etc., to exchange for Coins. Medals or books or coins. Dr. F. A. HASSLER, 818 E. 4th St. Santa Ana, Cal.

FOR SALE: First issue wire edge St. Gaudens \$20 gold piece, perfect condition, strong lettering on edge. J. B. Chase, Jr., 13 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED:—Ancient Egyptian Scarabs in fine condition Turquoise or green jasper with Cartouche of deer preferred. R. Sachs, Hotel Cecil, 118th St., & St., Nicholas Ave., New York, N. Y.

WANTED:—Gold Dollars 1854C, 1860D, 61D, Quarter Eagles-1796 Stars. 1898-1806 over 05, 1824 over 21 27, 40D, 41 P. D. O., 42D, 48 Cal 52D, 53D, 54 D. S., 55D, 56D, 57D, 58S, 59D, 63P, 64P, 65P, 66P, 67P. \$3.00 1875. 2½ A or C Bechtler, Carolina Gold. Will trade Clark Gruber \$2½ 1860 and 1861 for \$2½ 1848 Cal. H. O. Mann, 226 Coronado Bldg., Denver, Colo.

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Magnificent stock of United States gold, silver and
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Selections sent on approval on request to those known
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dering, I would ask to state grade desired.

Collections purchased or catalogued for sale at auction.

I have just had bound a few remaining copies of the plate
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gold coins ever held. Plate catalog and price-list bound,
10 plates, \$4. Same without plates, with price-list, \$1.

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taining 4627 lots exactly described and
index, with 58 plates and price list \$7.

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DOUBLE EAGLES—The coinage of the wire edge high relief (1907 Roman Numeral date) was 8,000 pieces, followed by a second issue of 4000 of the same design, but with smooth edge. I offer fine wire edge coins at \$35, this variety being in particular favor with collector.

EAGLES—The first issue of the ten-dollar piece was of high relief with wire edge, date 1907. ONLY 500 OF THESE WERE COINED and none were issued except through the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, the great demand soon exhausting the issue. This at once becomes numbered among the rarities of recent U. S. coinage. I offer a limited number in mint condition at \$50 each.

George O. Walson

Cashier Commercial National Bank.

Washington, D. C.

Henry Chapman

Numismatist

1348 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

I have a large and very fine stock of Gold, Silver and Copper Coins, Ancient Greek and Roman, Continental, English, Irish and Scotch. Canadian Coins, Tokens and Medals. American Colonial, State and United States. Hard Times Tokens, Rebellion Tokens, Cards, etc.

American and Foreign Medals, Paper Money of every Description

Selections from the above sent on approval to intending purchasers who establish their reliability with me.

Collections of Coins, Medals, Paper Money arranged and catalogued in expert manner and sold successfully at public auction. I catalogued and sold the great Stickney collection in 1907 for \$37,800, the largest amount ever reached in this country. One coin made the world's record for price for a single coin, \$6,200.

Two Important Public Auction Sales to be held in New York

THE first Sale (My XIX), will be held on Saturday P. M., September 26, at the Elder Auction Rooms, 32 East 23d Street, New York City. The second, (My XX) to be held on Monday afternoon, October 5th. next.

Collectors attending the Convention of the American Numismatic Association at Philadelphia, which convenes Monday, September 28th, and lasts until Saturday, October 3rd, will find the above dates convenient to enable them to attend both of my sales, which will be of great importance numismatically. Philadelphia is only 85 miles distant from New York, and trains run every hour making the trip in two hours. The round trip fare is only \$4.00. Every member attending from a distance will of course plan to include New York City, the greatest show place on the American continent.

The sales will be rich in fine Americana and foreign pieces, curios, paper money and antiques, including weapons. Rare half cents, including originals dated 1842 and 1844; also a restrike 1849, small date; a very rare California \$50 gold piece, and many other prizes will be offered.

Send early for catalogues of both sales.

Thomas L. Elder

32 East 23rd Street.

New York City

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The above firm will sell at public auction, early in October, a superb collection of U. S. Gold, Silver and Copper Coins in fine and proof conditions, including Territorial Gold and other desirable pieces.

Parties desiring catalogues will oblige by sending a post card at once so that their names may be added to our new list.

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Numismatic Books

Those having for sale books on numismatic subjects, new or second hand, and complete volumes of standard numismatic publications, bound or unbound, will please communicate with me, giving description, condition and price. Those desiring to purchase numismatic works, may have, for request and a stamp, such information as I may have to give.

J. L. ZERBE,

Tyrone, Pa.

My Next Public Auction

will take place

September 4th and 5th

It is an important sale, containing Ancient Greek and Roman, U. S. Gold, Silver and Copper, Encased Postage Stamps, Etc.

Send for a catalogue, it costs the request only.

Lyman H. Low

14 E. 23rd St. New York City

To Collectors and those interested in the So-Called

Blacksmith's Tokens of Canada

Any one having specimens of these for sale or exchange let me know.

Any one wanting to buy any let me know.

Also those having specimens will confer a favor by sending information or rubbings to me.

Howland Wood

93 Perry St.

Brookline, Mass.

A. N. A. Convention Sale

I will hold on the evening of October 1st at Philadelphia, during the A. N. A. Convention, a sale of coins and will try to have something in it to meet the taste of everyone. Catalogues will be ready for distribution early in September and mailed to those on my mailing list. Persons not receiving catalogue of the Taylor-Windle collection, my last sale, please notify me, and catalogue will be sent free of charge.

HENRY CHAPMAN

NUMISMATIST.

1348 Pine Street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

I Have in Preparation an Arrangement of the

MONTREAL SOU TOKENS.

It eliminates the puzzles of the 46 pieces and reduces them to "A. B. C." It is my intention to publish in October. With the view of revising rarity, I shall be pleased to hear from collectors who possess specimens of Breton 672, 673, 675, 676, 677, 681, 682, 689, 690, 696, 698, 701, 703, 706.

While it is too early to count the cost of the publication, —which I shall aim to have within the reach of all,—I am prepared to record orders, for the purpose of ascertaining the interest maintained in the series, and to guide the number of my limited edition.

LYMAN H. LOW,

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Bills of Sale of Slaves, Miscellaneous Curiosities.

HISPANO-CUBAN BANK NOTES.

By a lucky purchase we have secured in Cuba a fine lot of the last issue of bank notes sent by Spain to that country. These beautiful little notes must not be confused with those of the so-called Cuban Republic of 1869, which are so plentiful, and are unsigned, but are the notes actually issued by Spain.

There are five denominations, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos, and the peso or dollar. These notes are engraved on fine, heavy paper, and being the work of the American Bank Note Company of New York, they are equal in appearance to any paper money now issued, and each note is printed in colors, and bears its official number in red, and the Spanish arms.

It has been found that very few of these little notes in fine condition ever reach the United States, so we feel we are offering the collectors something that everybody has not got. We give prices below:

5c, green, showing a tobacco plant	-	-	-	-	\$.06
10c, brown, showing a ship at full sail	-	-	-	-	.08
20c, blue-black, showing a mule-team and drivers	-	-	-	-	.08
50c, red, showing a tobacco plant	-	-	-	-	.10
\$1.00. peso, blue, has a splendid bust of the queen	-	-	-	-	.15
Complete set for	-	-	-	-	.45

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FARRAN ZERBE,

President American Numismatic Association,

TYRONE, PA.

To whom all orders and remittances should be sent.

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL.
XXI.
NOS.
10-11

NOVEMBER
OCTOBER 1908

OFFICIAL BULLETIN



ALL
KINDS
OF
MONEY

A. N. A.
Convention
Number

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Doctor George F. Heath.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO MONEY—ITS STUDY AND CLASSIFICATION.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

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MANUSCRIPT: Contributions for publication will be welcomed, appreciated and duly credited.

Address all communications to

FARRAN ZERBE, Manager,
Tyrone, Pa., U. S. A.

OCTOBER
NOVEMBER

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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXI

MONROE, MICH., OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1908.

No. 10-11



THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS.

BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FOUNDED 1805 --- BUILDING ERECTED 1876

WHERE A. N. A. CONVENTION EXHIBITIONS WERE HELD.

1908 CONVENTION OF THE A. N. A.**A Notable Gathering. Much Business.****Enjoyable Social Features. A Great Success.**

The 1908 Convention of the American Numismatic Association is now a subject for history, a very pleasant one to record, and which was an occasion of great profit and pleasure to all who attended.

Good-Better-Best, in truthful brevity, expresses the progression of the meeting. Each act and part was good, in fact could have been no better,



MR. HENRY CHAPMAN.
The Convention's Active Host.

and as a whole it was the best numismatic gathering ever held. Not only the Association's best convention, but its acts, efforts and influence make it pronouncedly the most notable numismatic conclave ever held in America, and whose good effects will not only re-echo for years to come, but serves as a model for that which is essential for the progression of numismatics throughout the entire world.

Pre-convention features of entertainment, were followed by the business and social program of the convention held in Philadelphia and terminating in Atlantic City, and with special post Convention entertainment in New York.

The following members were present at one or more sessions of the convention:

Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.; Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.; Lyman H. Low, New York, N. Y.; Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.; D. A. Williams, Baltimore, Md.; Frank G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.; Frank C. Higgins, New York, N. Y.; George H. Burfelnd, Washington, D. C.; R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Can.; Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.; Elmer S. Sears, Fall River, Mass.; Hon. William A. Ashbrook, Johnstown, Ohio.; J. B. Chase Jr., Brookline, Mass.; Herbert Niklewicz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. H. Adams, Bath Beach, N. Y.; H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.; L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.; Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.; J. H. Clapp, Esq., Washington, D. C.; Thos. L. Elder, New York, N. Y.; Dr. Lewis H. Adler Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; M. Marcuson, Cleveland, Ohio.; H. S. Williams, Cleveland, Ohio.; George A. Larned, Oxford, Mass.; Joseph H. Geis, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stephen K. Nagy, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter S. Chatten, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Hammelman, Washington, D. C.; Howard R. Newcomb, Detroit, Mich.; Joseph C. Mitchelson, Tariffville, Conn.; J. C. Hills, Hartford, Conn.; Charles Steigerwalt, Lancaster, Pa.; Capt. John W. Haseltine, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harvey L. Garretson, Wilmington, Del.; Walter G. Jenness, Somerville, Mass.; Thomas W. Voetter, Saltillo, Mex.; B. H. Collins, Washington, D. C.; W. A. P. Thompson, Coatesville, Pa.; William Pollon, New York, N. Y.; George W. Devinny, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank H. Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. P. Hale Jenkins, Norristown, Pa.; Alex. H. Hanline, Baltimore, Md.; C. J. Misner, Canfield, Ohio.; William A. Wiley, Lancaster, Pa.; Samuel W. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.

The average membership attendance at the different meetings and social events was about thirty. Several members of the press and invited guests contributed to each assemblage.

The following ladies were present:—

Mrs. Henry Chapman; Miss Laura Collins; Mrs. Farran Zerbe; Mrs. George H. Burfelnd; Mrs. Waldo C. Moore; Miss Ella B. Wright.

Saturday, September 26th, came the early arrivals, who were welcomed to the Convention city by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman, who proved the active and ideal host and hostess until the last au revoir. As the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman. Sunday afternoon was spent in a visit to Fairmount Park and the Museum of Art, followed by evening dinner at the Hotel Majestic.

Monday was welcoming day at the Hotel Stenton, the Convention headquarters. Every few minutes brought new arrivals. A meeting of the Board of Governors and Local Secretaries was held during the afternoon, at which matters to be presented to the Convention, order of business, etc., were discussed and decided.

As the Convention party assembled in the Parlors of the Stenton preparatory to proceeding in a body to the Chapman home for the evening's reception, a neat and novel Convention badge was distributed with the compliments of Mrs. Farran Zerbe. The badge was made of the current half cent of Netherlands, the half cent side exposed, and mounted in a gold plate stick pin, to which three ribbon streamers were attached. The ribbons were of three colors, gold, silver, and green for paper money; which with the copper coin, presented the colors most prominent in numismatics. The ribbon was stamped in silver bronze PHILA.—A. N. A.—1908.

The Monday Evening Reception.

The opening social event of the Convention was the reception at the home of Mr. Henry Chapman on Pine Street. The large parlor on the street floor and the spacious library on the second floor were thrown open to the members, who began to arrive at about 8 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman received, and the gracious manner of Mrs. Chapman soon brought the unacquainted together, and the hum of conversation from all sides clearly demonstrated that fraternalism that exists among collectors. About 9 o'clock a sumptuous collation of delicacies for which the Philadelphia market is so noted, was served in the dining room. As the members filed in, exclamations were heard on all sides at the beautiful appearance of the room and tables with their floral decorations. Several ladies, wives of the members, were present and helped keep the conversation from being too technical. After the much enjoyed collation, most of the men retired to the library and swapped stories while enjoying an abundance of good cigars, furnished with the compliments of Davis and Harvey, the well known coin auctioneers. About thirty were present, and although a slightly larger number was expected the intensity of enjoyment could not have been surpassed.

The First Business Session.

The Convention was formally called to order in the banquet room of the Hotel Stenton, Tuesday morning, September 28th, at ten o'clock by President Zerbe. The President at once granted the floor to Mr. Henry Chapman, who in well chosen words, welcomed the Convention. Mr. Chapman said in part:

"I welcome you from the bottom of my heart. What I have done and shall do for your entertainment, is to me an unselfish pleasure, whose only reward shall be that you fully enjoy the entertainment that will be yours during your stay. The attendance is not as large as I had anticipated. This may be due to rail road passes having been discontinued. Perhaps next year we had better contribute to encouraging those who object paying full fare. I hope we shall have a successful Convention in every way. I most heartily welcome you."

The Chair:—"In response to Mr. Chapman's appreciable words of welcome, I will be pleased to have a member, who came to participate in every part of the Convention, but who is unexpectedly called away on an early train, address the Convention: Hon. William A. Ashbrook, of Ohio."

Mr. Ashbrook said in part:—"I am sure the members of this Association, while small in numbers present at this time, deeply appreciate all the courtesies that have been extended to this Association and for the numerous favors in store, and in that, we are deeply indebted to our good friend Mr. Chapman and his estimable wife. I am sure all will carry away with them



MR. S. HUDSON CHAPMAN.
The Convention's Absent Host.

kindly recollections and remembrances of their attention and splendid hospitality and any of the effort put forth by him to contribute to the pleasure of our stay here we are deeply sensible of and appreciate, and on behalf of the Association I desire to return our sincere thanks.

"I am somewhat disappointed myself, that the attendance is not larger. This is the first Convention I have ever attended and it struck me as Mr. Chapman was remarking, that we could defray the expenses of members who could not afford it. We have a great many old Confederate, Broken Bank and

other bills that we might prevail upon the railroad companies to accept. I desire to extend to our hosts in the City, on behalf the Association, our kind appreciation of their attention."

Mr. Chapman:—"I thank you for your kind expressions."

The Chair:—"It is with sincere regret that I have to announce that Mr. S. Hudson Chapman, who took an active part in the preliminary arrangements for our Convention and who planned to participate as one of our hosts, will not be with us in person, as he has, much to his regret expressed in a letter before me, been detained abroad by illness. He is with us in spirit, and has arranged that that part of his proffered entertainment, in so far as it can be without his presence, shall be carried out for our pleasure."

The Presidents Address.

The significance of this meeting needs no particular reference from me this morning. We are not as great in numbers as we had hoped for, but the many messages I have received indicates that we have with us in purpose the great majority of our membership who for various reasons cannot be present. While the attendance is the largest we have ever had at a convention, I am sure many times our present number would be with us had our Convention date been earlier. In fixing the time for a Convention your officers must, in a sense, be guided by the suggestions of the local members in the city where the Convention is to be held. I trust that our future meetings will be arranged for in a season that will promise the largest possible attendance. Knowing you, the members present, as I do, and observing the raldance of pleasure and expressions of hearty interest, I am sure no meeting of the A. N. A. has ever been graced with a more dignified, democratic, authoritative, capable of achievements assemblage than we are today.

It has been my pleasure to be your President during what has been the most notable year in various ways in the history of numismatics, not only notable within the broad field of your Association, but with numismatics in general throughout the world.

I know of no more notable, far reaching and beneficial incident in the history of organized numismatics than the erection and opening of the magnificent building of the American Numismatic Society in New York. This structure, which may well be termed The Home of Numismatics in America was formally dedicated last April on the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Society. The opening of Canada's mint is noteworthy.

Numismatics abroad has been stimulated by the acquisition of many notable collections by National Museums. A hope for better things with our National Collection may be had from the initial efforts of our members and their efforts before Congress. First attempts have not been successful, but they show the way for more persistent endeavor, which I trust will not cease until our National Collection is started on the road and kept going to the great institution it should be made.

Medalic art has had a very encouraging year. Art has been appreciated for art's sake, and artists have been recognized for their gifts. Agitation in this country and the recent beautiful coinage of Italy, I believe mark the inception of a rivalry in the world's coinage, that will eventually bring to the metallic money of the world very beautiful and artistic designs.

During this year our subject has had more frequent and correct references in the public press than ever before. The importance of our subject has been more generally recognized, and authoritative writings have been sought and published. The year has seen the preparation of several works that when published will be notable contributaries to numismatic literature. A new publication, active for the good of your Association, has been the monthly published by Local Secretary B. Max Mehl.

The year has been one that has brought into closer relations and sympathies the dealer and the collector; we are only claiming the glory that is ours, in saying that this is due to the efforts of the A. N. A. The Association today is a power that all without principle must fear. It stands for all that is right and honorable. In contrast to conditions, as we knew them not many months ago, we have with us and most ardently working for the success of organized numismatics the leading dealers of the country. The Association appreciates this and its members should individually reciprocate.

The present administration has had but nine months in office, and I believe the report of your officers and committees as will be made, will show that these months have been the most productive in our history. Not only has the acquisition to membership been unprecedented, but it has been a valuable and wholesome acquisition, one that promises to remain with us and become active in our work. Great publicity by printed matter has been given the Association; the number of collectors has been increased; and commercial numismatics has never been more prosperous in a general way, notwithstanding the business depression our country has experienced.

The happening of most moment to the Association has been the death of our Founder, Treasurer and Publisher, Doctor George Francis Heath. I need not refer in words of eulogy to Doctor Heath. We all appreciated him as a man, good friend, and hearty champion of the A. N. A. I trust that our committee on resolutions, to be appointed, will make a fitting report in reference to our regard of the worth and work of Doctor Heath.

The death of our Honorary Member Sir. John Evans of England, during the year, has taken from the field of numismatic research and literature one of its most earnest participants.

The death of Doctor Heath and his relation to us as our publisher, a very vital function and the details of which he alone knew, demanded prompt and earnest work, requiring considerable time, labor and money on the part of your officers. They were equal to the task and unselfish in assuming it. References to be made later, will show that the scattered threads have been collected and the progression of the Association in no way retarded.

That it has been a gratification to me to have served as your President during this administration of achievements and, year of notable events, I believe you have some evidences of; but the successes we have met are not due to the efforts of any one officer or member, but the unity of purpose that came through expressions from our widely scattered membership, giving encouragement to your officers to do their best. It would be superfluous to particularize, but the work and efforts of one above all others is to be commended, that of our efficient General Secretary.

Let us proceed to business, with the purpose that our acts, deliberations and pleasures shall be as noted in governing the future of our organization as has been the past year in its results.



The Convention Group

Photographed on Main Entrance Steps, Philadelphia Mint,
October 1st, 1908.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Henry Chapman. | 16. T. L. Elder. |
| 2. Farran Zerbe. | 17. W. S. Chattin. |
| 3. Howland Wood. | 18. S. K. Nagy. |
| 4. Mrs. Farran Zerbe. | 19. Dr. J. M. Henderson. |
| 5. Mrs. Henry Chapman. | 20. Elmer S. Sears. |
| 6. Miss Laura Collings. | 21. H. R. Newcomb. |
| 7. Mrs. Waldo C. Moore. | 22. R. W. McLachlan. |
| 8. Herbert Niklewicz. | 23. William Poillon. |
| 9. H. O. Granberg. | 24. J. C. Mitchelson. |
| 10. F. G. Duffield. | 25. M. Marcuson. |
| 11. J. H. Clapp. | 26. Henry Hammelman. |
| 12. E. H. Adams. | 27. George W. Devinny. |
| 13. D. A. Williams. | 28. T. Louis Camparette. |
| 14. George A. Larned. | 29. Waldo C. Moore. |
| 15. Thomas W. Voetter. | 30. Joseph H. Geis. |

On motion the reading of the minutes of the previous Convention was dispensed with, they having been approved as published in the Official Bulletin.

The order of business was then read and approved. On motion the Chair was empowered to appoint a committee on mail ballot and proxies; and a committee on resolutions. The following appointments were made:—Ballot and Proxies, F. G. Duffield, Chairman; T. L. Elder and W. C. Moore, Resolutions; E. H. Adams, Chairman; J. H. Clapp and D. A. Williams. The President and General Secretary to be conferring members of both committees.

All relating to elections and proxies was ordered referred to the committee for that purpose; and all relating to resolutions, votes of thanks, time and place of holding next Convention was ordered referred to the committee on resolutions, both committees to report at the opening session Thursday morning. The appointment and work of these committees greatly facilitated business, and permitted the session to enter into the discussion of subjects of general importance.

Letters and telegrams of good wishes and regrets that they could not be present were read, from: The Director of the Mint; the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint; Vice-President P. O. Tremblay, Mr. S. Hudson Chapman, Ex-President, A. G. Heaton and others.

The Report of the General-Secretary was then called for.

Report of the General Secretary.

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic Association.
I herewith submit to you my report as General Secretary.

The numerical strength of the Association September 29, 1908, is 6 Honorary Members, 556 Active Members.

This shows an increase of 135 members over the report submitted September 3, last year, an addition unparalleled in our history. During the past 13 months we have admitted 201 new members and have taken back 15 old members who had temporarily dropped out. During the past year we have instituted a better follow up system and have reduced the number of delinquents very considerably.

During the past year we have lost by death Two Honorary Members and Seven Active members.

Sir. John Evans, Julio Meili, Charles G. Balley, Dr. George F. Heath, Joseph N. T. Levick, Peter Mougey, Dr. S. Oettinger, DeWitt S. Smith, A. W. Walworth,

Respectfully submitted,
HOWLAND WOOD,
General Secretary.

A motion was then made and carried that the Secretary's report be accepted and filed.

The report of the Acting Treasurer was then called for, and on account of the death of the late Treasurer during his term of office was submitted in two parts.

Report of the Acting Treasurer.

Gentlemen:—I herewith submit to you the report of the late Treasurer from the date of his last report to the date of his death on June 16.

Debit.

To balance on hand Sept. 1, 1907, as per printed statement in the Numismatist for Oct. 1907, and on file with the Secretary	\$123.64
To 161 initiation fees received since above date up to June 16, 1908.	80.50

Credit

For postage and expressage.....	\$10.00
For printing	75.25
	85.25

Total balance on hand June 17, 1908.....\$118.89

This statement was prepared by the Secretary and verified by President Zerbe and Mrs. Heath.

HOWLAND WOOD,
General Secretary and Acting Treasurer.

Gentlemen:—I herewith submit my report as Acting Treasurer of the American Numismatic Association.

Debit.

To balance on hand June 17, 1908, being the money in possession of the late Dr. Heath, in account with the Association. \$118.89
To 24 initiations fees received since June 17..... 12.00

Credit \$130.89
By vouchers on hand for expenditures.....\$ 79.78
By vouchers on hand for printing..... 7.88
For postage stamps..... 8.00 95.66

Total balance on hand Sept. 29, 1908.....\$ 35.23

HOWLAND WOOD,

General Secretary and Acting Treasurer.

September 29, 1908.

The motion was made and carried that the Acting Treasurer's report be accepted and filed.

No reports were received from the Librarian, nor from the Chairman of the Board of Governors. Mr. Zerbe then called for the reports of the committees appointed at last year's convention.

Mr. Wood as Chairman of the Committee on revision of the Constitution reported as follows:—

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic Association.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Convention at Columbus of last year appointing a committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws I herewith submit the following report:

Mr. Zerbe and myself have gone over carefully every section and have agreed that but very slight changes are necessary, these being for the most part changes of phraseology for clearness.

The chief purposes for the revision of the Constitution was for a better system of carrying on the election of officers. On this point neither Mr. Zerbe nor myself come to an agreement and from a request for suggestions from members we have had but two responses, namely from Mr. Duffield and from Mr. Higgins.

A report was being prepared by this Committee for publication in the July Numismatist but the sudden death of Dr. Heath called a halt on this report. At a conference on June 19, with Mr. Zerbe it was mutually agreed to drop the matter for the present on account of more pressing affairs in regard to the Association and also it was thought best to give the present election system one more try.

We recommend that this Committee be made permanent and if the Committee thinks best, to take steps to revise the Constitution and By-Laws another year. Also to have this Committee for the purpose of entertaining suggestions that members may make from time to time.

Respectfully submitted,

HOWLAND WOOD,

Chairman.

The motion was made and carried that the report be accepted and that the present Committee be continued.

Mr. E. H. Adams suggested that the present form of election of officers by proxy was a failure which was proved by the small attendance at the Convention, and recommended that only those present at Conventions should elect officers.

Mr. Henry Chapman on being called to report as Chairman of the Committee on the Uniform Classification of the Condition of Coins requested that this Committee be continued as several difficulties had presented themselves for a sincere and harmonious action on this matter. It was then voted to continue this Committee.

On the call for the report of the Committee on Association Badge Mr. Henry Chapman, a member of this Committee, reported in the absence of the Chairman that he had taken the matter up with several but had not been able to get any definite expression from them. That there is one design in the hands of Dr. Wright at the present time, and that he had written to Dr. Wright requesting that he immediately return it. Also he had a design from L. Chr. Lauer of Nuremburg whom he believed could turn out the work at about one fourth the cost of the work done here. There is a question as to whether there should be bars to the medal giving the name of the city and date of Convention and giving each member a bar for each Convention he attends. It might be an incentive to attend the Convention. This design has the Brasher Doubloon as a center in gold plate, encircled with a bronze rim. A sketch of this design was submitted to those present. The design showed an eagle for the pin bar and a ribbon made up of the United States flag joining this to the medal. A discussion then followed, some of the more important remarks are here given.

Mr. McLachlan:—I think it would be better to have a Numismatic badge than a National badge. The eagle should be left off, it should have plain ribbon and the seal of the Association would be better than the Doubloon.

Mr. Chapman:—The Doubloon was accepted because of it bringing the highest price of any coin in the world.

Mr. Wood:—Regarding the ribbon, several people have spoken about it and think a plain ribbon would be better rather than having the flag. They thought it looked too much like a Grand Army badge. I think a badge that would answer for both United States and Canadian members would be better.

Mr. Zerbe:—The statements Mr. Chapman has made are not in the nature of a report, he not being Chairman of the Committee, but just suggestions. I do not think this design is what we want for a badge. I am satisfied we do not want anything that hints at nationalism or sectionalism. We have members abroad, also many members in Canada, all of whom we appreciate. We should not use a coin, as we have no one coin that would answer. I believe it was the idea of the Convention when appointing the

Committee that they should prepare an artistic design. I believe the idea was that we have a medal to which bars might be attached. Let us now proceed with business, and under new business take up this subject for further instructions for this Committee.

The report of the Committee on the Improvement of the design of the National Coinage was then called for, and Mr. Elder as Chairman reported as follows:

Coin Design Committee Report.

To the American Numismatic Association:

Gentlemen:—At the last Convention of your Society, held, at Columbus, Ohio, you appointed a Committee to deal with the matter of new and artistic Coin Designs for the United States, as follows: S. H. Chapman; Hon. Wm. A. Ashbrook, Member of Congress; Edgar H. Adams; Dr. J. E. Waitt; A. G. Heaton; T. E. Leon, and myself as Chairman. This Committee on December 10th, last, sent the following Resolutions and Petition to President Roosevelt;

To His Excellency Theodore Roosevelt, President of United States, Washington, D. C. Honored Sir: The American Numismatic Association, through its Committee wishes to commend you for the active interest you have taken in a movement to secure a better and more artistic coinage for the United States.

We beg to express our high appreciation of your effort, resulting in the issuance of the beautiful Eagle and Double Eagle by St. Gaudens. These coins we regard as possessing high artistic merit, though with some faults in detail and technic—and as greatly superior to those of the old type, and as marking an advance in American Numismatic Art.

We also express the hope that you will continue to use your influence toward securing an entire new series of artistic coins for the United States.

We would venture to offer our humble services, as experienced Numismatists, in suggesting the names of competent artists or in criticising their designs, and believe, with our knowledge of the coinage of the world, of every period, we could be of some service.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Thomas L. Elder
Chairman of Committee.

(Signed) Samuel Hudson Chapman,
Secretary of Committee.

To this communication I received from Secretary Loeb a reply under date of December 12th, as follows:

"Your letter of the 11th, inst. with enclosure has been received, and called to the attention of the President."

Desiring to know whether the President had made any comment or taking any action on our Resolution we again wrote Mr. Loeb on September 22nd, last, and now beg to read his response under date of September 24th.

"My dear Mr. Elder:—Your letter of the 22nd inst. has been received. The President took the advance ground last year and did all he could but received very little support from public opinion. He does not know what more he can do, but he will of course do whatever he can."

This statement, emanating from the President of our country is a striking comment upon the crude art standards of the American people as a class. Apparently, as has been intimated, no enthusiasm was aroused, and the only result was an avalanche of criticism, good, bad, fanatical and otherwise, on the new St. Gaudens Eagle and Double Eagle.

As a matter of fact the two denominations mentioned, are to the public and to Numismatists the least important of all the various issues. It is the Half Eagle, Quarter Eagle, Half Dollars, Quarters, Dimes, Nickels and Cents, which are in daily use amongst us, and these are the pieces which because of their ugliness, commonness, and monotonous sameness call for the criticism of all lovers of the beautiful and progressiveness.

We hear that shortly the government expects to issue half and quarter eagles, both of the same design as the present eagle. This lack of originality and taste calls for the most signal objection on the part of the public.

The Europeans have indeed good reasons for taunting us for our commercialisms, lack of artistic taste, and crude aesthetic standards. We have heard the comment of some of the stock and bond fogies, the merchants and the bankers, "Too much fuss." "The Old ones are all right, and good enough for anybody." That sums up their views on art. Give them plenty to eat and drink and a soft bed to lie upon and they are satisfied.

Secretary Cortelyou in a letter sent me as Secretary of the American Numismatic Society's Committee, stated, he wrote the President that it was his intention to take up with Congress at an early date the matter of a new coinage. We have not heard that this was done. It is a regrettable fact that whenever a movement for a better coinage seems to be gotten fairly under way, that a financial panic or a political campaign, or a political controversy, or some other subject diverts the attention of the law makers and officials, and the coin matter is pigeon-holed and left there. A lamentable thing about it, is that our legislators and the public, seem to regard the subject as of no importance. As far as we know the only newspapers in the United States which came out flatfooted and recommended editorially, a more artistic coinage for the United States were the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" and "The Boston Transcript." More power to those great journals.

The law requires that the silver coinage can be changed but once in a given number of years, but the gold, nickel, and copper coins may be changed at any time. The head on the present copper cent would be very appropriate were it that of an Indian; but being not an Indian's it is as misleading as the balance of the coins which are not typical of us as a Nation.

We have a few suggestions to make to the American Numismatic Association, and to the people of the United States, for that matter:

If it is found that there are not die sinkers in our midst who can make an acceptable set of coins, it might be found expedient for the government to send at its expense several of our best sculptors over to Vienna, where they may study the methods now being used by Professor Marschall, the great successor of A. Schraff, and considered by some the pier of either Chaplain or Roty. There they would get closer acquainted with the best and most modern methods. Or, indeed it might be advisable to put the die sinking of our coin into the hands of such men as Marschall and Chaplain themselves. This would not be the first time that we have called in the aid of foreign artists. I may say here, that at present there are at least a dozen men in England, France, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Italy and Holland who are at present turning out work worthy of the great trio above mentioned.

Yes, America is far behind the others in the matter of artistic coin types she is indeed a bad last, and yet, there is no good reason for such a condition of things. The progressiveness of the foreign countries above mentioned in regard to coins is well known to every Numismatist who is adding the numerous new, regular and commemorative issues to his collection. Speaking of

commemorative issues, these give the coin engraver splendid opportunity to show the wide scope of his art. Every important historical event, in this country, every important exposition, and every national celebration should be marked by the issuance of a souvenir gold dollar, and silver half dollar, or quarter. Most timely and appropriate would be a coin commemorating the Lincoln Centennial in 1909. The issuance of half a dozen such pieces each year would do more towards convincing the European nations, that we had artistic tastes than a hundred art exhibitions. We favor commemorative coins above commemorative medals because the medals can have but a limited circulation, while the coins reach every city, town, and hamlet.

The Numismatic Societies are not so numerous or strong that they should decline outside help for this move for a better coinage, and we would suggest that efforts be made to interest artists and all others who are in sympathy with this movement. Many will help us and of course there is strength in numbers.

A campaign of education is necessary, the public mind is dormant in this matter but we hope it is not entirely unresponsive or dead. As an important aid to this movement let some new competent numismatist or artist write a pamphlet, "A Comment on the Coins of the United States." Funds should be raised to give this pamphlet a wide circulation. It would carry more weight than a dozen committees; it would help to mould public opinion, and would direct the attention of the public to the subject of our coins. It could be sent to, and would be read by, our statesmen at Washington, who might plead too busy to grant us a personal hearing, and we can later put the subject before the President and Congress. Let our journalistic friends help us with their pens. Let us appoint a Committee and get to work.

THOMAS L. ELDER.
Chairman of Committee.

At the conclusion of Mr. Elder's report Dr. Hendersin moved that inasmuch as the Committee was working, whether getting favorable results or not, that the report be received and the Committee be continued. This motion was carried.

No reports were received from the Committees on Finance; Library and Cabinet; and Printing and Official Organ:

During this session Mr. Chapman was granted the floor several times, during which details of the program of entertainment, exhibition, etc., were generally discussed and decided upon as indicated by our references to them.

The subject of Official Organ was referred to by Mr. Zerbe, but as the noon hour had passed, a discussion of the subject was deferred and the meeting adjourned to meet at 2:30 p. m.

During the noon recess several enjoyed luncheon at the hospitable board of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman.

Second Session of the Convention.

The Convention re-assembled and was called to order at 2:45 p. m., by President Zerbe, who said: We are to have several addresses this afternoon, one from a member who desires to leave on an early train, if there is no unfinished business other than which has been referred to this morning, and no new business that can be briefly considered, I believe that it would be practical to proceed with the addresses. This was agreed to. Mr. Lyman H. Low was the first speaker. Mr. Zerbe presented Mr. Low, as a gentleman too well and favorably known in the sphere of numismatics to need an introduction.

Address by Mr. Lyman H. Low.

Gentleman of the American Numismatic Association:

I propose to occupy a few moments of your time with some personal reminiscences and a few suggestions, in the hope that they may prove, if not entertaining, possibly of some benefit: But I must first express my great gratification at meeting so many who have been interested in matters which have concerned me for the greater part of my life. My pleasure in this direction has heretofore been limited to the occasional visits of friends at my place of business, and the meetings at coin sales. To-day so many familiar faces greet me that I am almost overwhelmed; my cup is full.

Coins first attracted my attention in 1856. The fever continued possibly for a year, and then other subjects engrossed me, doubtless from lack of congenial companionship, for I knew but one collector, and it was he who inspired me. I had not then learned of a dealer, though Henry Cook of Boston—my native place



LYMAN H. LOW.

—was engaged in the business, at that time. The summit of joy was reached, and my eldorado found at the toll-house on the Boston side of Chelsea Ferry, where I made weekly visits on Saturday afternoons, and looked over a box of odd pieces. It was the custom of the tollman to accept anything having the semblance of a coin. If it proved to be something else than a piece of U. S. mintage, it was thrown into this box. But nothing of special importance was ever secured, for my knowledge was limited, and my pocket-book small. My recollections are that Connecticut Cents, Hard Times Tokens, and an occasional Store-card composed the bulk of my treasures. It seems worthy of comment that

I never found a Half Cent in any of the claims I prospected, it is certain at that period none were in circulation in Massachusetts. When the Civil War came on, I took my collection to a State Street broker, and sold it for \$5.00. I have never forgotten my first small accumulation.

During the War more important matters demanded my time, and in the years which followed until 1878, the subject was dormant. In that year, when a commercial traveller, I was sojourning in the West, on the Mississippi, just below St. Paul. Many foreign copper and silver coins were in circulation in that community, and I soon found myself making a collection of the various kinds I met with. By this means I became acquainted with three collectors in the town, and their hords were sufficient to rekindle the flame of twenty years previous. My ardor was thoroughly aroused, and the interest I took was intense! I dreamed and talked of coins incessantly; but I soon became rational, and launched into the subject in sober earnest. Almost immediately I began to sell as well as purchase. The captures, whether of pieces or of customers, were not large or important. In the fall of 1879, after returning to New York from one of my trips, I passed the old store of Bangs & Co., on Broadway, opposite Astor Place, and read the bulletin at the door, "Coin Sale to-day". A few brisk steps took me up to the spacious rooms where the coins of the late Theodore Riley were displayed on those long, flannel-covered tables, which some of you perhaps remember. I attended the sale that afternoon, and most of those that followed, whenever I was able to do so.

In 1883 I made the dealing in coins my exclusive business, beginning at 838 Broadway. When I offered my collection, numbering some 15,000 pieces, to buyers, it was chiefly composed of copper coins. My career since that time is fairly recorded in the catalogues of my public sales, the first being that of the late Alexander Balmain of Brooklyn. So much for my early reminiscences: of later days I need not enlarge in this company.

The Association whose representatives are here assembled in such goodly numbers, from widely distant points, has been the means of drawing together a large body of collectors, and uniting in its membership those of kindred tastes; and its good results are apparent on every side. No other plan could have succeeded so well. It has raised the standard of the science, has developed interest, diffused a large amount of information, and has greatly augmented the ranks of coin-lovers and students. Too great commendation cannot be bestowed on the memory and labors of the late Dr. Heath, whom we justly regard as the founder of the Association—its father—its faithful guide until the close of his career. He was eminently fitted to undertake the work of its establishment—exceptionally so indeed—and I do not know of another who could have accomplished so much. I hope our future may be guided with equal zeal, wisdom, earnestness and success, under the leadership of men whose aims may be fairly compared with the high ideals which constantly actuated our lamented friend, who from the first stood so firmly and so justly at the helm.

Among those who are still with us, and whose works are beyond praise Farran Zerbe and Howland Wood are names that I am sure deserve the special commendation of every member, for what they have accomplished for our Association, by their able efforts and untiring industry.

There are others whom it would be fitting to mention, who have contributed to our success, but the list would be long, and they are so well known to you, it is needless for me to name them at this time. It would be a pleasure in this connection to recall also some of the prominent collectors and dealers who have gone before us, Cogan and Strobbridge and Woodward, Stickney and Smith, and many more—but I must content myself with the observation that their memory is still respected and revered. Their work and the inspiration of their example has set a standard to which we may well aspire.

There are many subjects that are proper to bring to your notice, as collectors of coins and members of this grand Association. It cannot be expected that all of them will be embodied in any single address, and possibly of all that should be, some must necessarily be omitted.

On the commercial side there should be cultivated reasonableness and all the tendencies that lead up to it. From the expert may justly be expected intelligence in the matter of attribution, a thorough knowledge of varieties and values, accurate and impartial descriptions of ratings of pieces, and reliable judgment as to their genuineness. There are honest and intelligent differences of opinion, which will occasionally arise, and it is here that both sides should be willing to meet each other with a sincere desire to accomplish a fair adjustment; each should endeavor to be magnanimous, and positively and finally discharge the matter without seeking to be merely the victor.

A buyer who gives an unlimited bid for a lot in an auction sale runs a dangerous risk of disappointment. It is equally a mistake to instruct your commissioner to use his judgment, unless some intimation of value is communicated. Purchases made under such conditions too often result in dissatisfaction and sometimes in unpleasant feeling,—the views of the buyer and his agent not concurring. The better way is first to obtain an opinion as to what the lot or piece, in the judgment of the dealer, may sell for, and then make a definite offer for it, and stand by the result. Again, too much care cannot be given to preparing bids for a sale. Make your figures plain and unmistakable, and be sure that the lot numbers are the ones you desire to bid on. Much confusion follows errors in this direction, and they are very difficult to adjust. The matter concerns not only the buyer, but the owner who has been informed of the results, as well as the expert and those who have made unsuccessful bids, which would perhaps have secured the lot but for the error.

A word on Books of reference. Much satisfaction and success is obtained by the collector who forms a library and reads it. What others have learned by their studies, recorded and put into print, particularly those who have treated some special series, is at his command, and is of value to him. One may intelligently collect by such a guide, besides saving a great deal of time. He who reads with care, certainly has the advantage over those who do not have, or fail to consult, text-books. It is not too much to say that every branch of the science has been reviewed and in some instances by many authors. With very few exceptions the most modern compilations are considered the best. They generally gather the good results obtained by their predecessors, eliminate or expose their errors, and record the new theories with additional facts which have been carefully worked out. It is, however, the pioneer who furnishes the foundation, besides giving information that might be very difficult for later students to obtain. New and old authorities should be sought for and searched by students, and what one author has omitted may be of special interest to others.

The field for collecting is very large, and indeed practically unlimited. It is often the case that the beginner seizes everything, particularly if the "attack" upon him is severe. It is more than likely, as time goes on, that he will settle upon some branch that has proved specially attractive to him, and then his best efforts will be developed. Collectors like these, furnish welcome contributions to the literature on our favorite science. Many dark ways have thus been illuminated and mysteries solved.

On counterfeiting and impositions: The incentive to imitate rare pieces has always been present, and in the United States series the field has been large. From 1793 to 1856 every rarity of note has its imitations. Electrotypes when artistically made, are the most apt to pass without suspicion, but the sealing of the two parts together,—for the obverse and reverse must of course be pro-

duced separately—will reveal their falsity. Those not skillfully made may have very good surfaces, but the edges will be found to have fine lines, the mark of a file running around the circle, not crosswise.

The most dangerous imposition is made by the mating or muling process of two pieces. The obverse or reverse is bored out or cut to the edge, in cup form, and into this, one side of another coin is fitted. The border line or circle hides the insertion, and thus the original edge—usually a guide in detecting frauds—remains intact.

Casts are the most easily detected. They simply require close inspection, when the coarseness of the surface will be observed. They are frequently tooled, but such attempts to improve, seldom deceive a careful eye. False pieces are occasionally holed and so defaced that their condition may further parry suspicion. Amusement is now and then the parent of counterfeits, especially electrotypes, but downright fraud with the intention and hope of gain, is the incentive in most cases.

Finally, the counterfeits of Colonial pieces struck from dies, made by J. A. Bolen, and the Half Cents of 1796, executed under the direction of Dr. Edwards, are not easily distinguished from genuine pieces, inasmuch as the workmanship is excellent; they are splendid imitations and of a very different style of execution from those previously mentioned.

Much more might be said on this subject, but it is of sufficient importance to be discussed in a carefully prepared paper or address.

It is a good rule not to accept, as genuine, any piece which meets with your disfavor upon first sight. However slight your suspicions are, I assure you they will never be improved or removed.

A hint upon the use of a magnifying glass: The natural eye in its youth and perfection, is unequal to the critical examination of pieces, in the search for varieties and peculiarities in dies, and for the detection of alterations and forgeries. Accustom yourselves to this helper, which leads to ease, comfort and knowledge.

In the matter of ephemeral issues especially, too little is thought of the events which evoked them. While we are in a position to obtain facts in detail, we should secure and record them. They may later prove of vital interest—if not to us, to some future collector. How much value, a knowledge of the occasion of some of these pieces would give to local history, so one knows better than he whose search for information has been baffled, in spite of his most strenuous efforts, but which some careful collector might have permanently recorded when the piece appeared. We may laugh at the obsequious adulation of Boswell, but without his record of what others thought were trifles, how little should we know of the private life of his ponderous idol, the famous philosopher, Dr. Samuel Johnson.

LYMAN H. LOW.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal was introduced as "Our appreciated delegate from Canada."

Paper by Mr. R. W. McLachlan.

Mr. President and Members:

I am very much delighted with Mr. Low's references to counterfeit coins, because all of us at one time or another are made the victims of a counterfeit. I think the dealer suffers as much from counterfeits, even though he does not lose as the ordinary collector, because a collector once being victimized is inclined to stop collecting.

The subject of my paper, which I shall illustrate with a few specimens, is one that attracted my attention in a little lot of coins and it is presented to illustrate the benefit of studying specimens.

Occasionally a well informed collector will run across a specimen that is altogether a puzzle to him. Such was my experience when the purchase of an odd lot of Italian silver revealed among them a coin which the following is a description:

Obverse—H. IX. D. G. R. M. B. F. ET. H. C. E. P. TVSC. The Archangel St. Michael piercing the dragon.

Reverse—SOLI DEO GLORIA. A three-master sailing to the right.

The inscription on the obverse, when filled out and translated, reads: 'Henry IX., by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Cardinal Bishop of Tusculum,' or to use the modern name of the See, Frascati. Who was Henry IX.? and what was the purpose of the coin? were questions that at once presented themselves.

Answering the last first, we find that this is what is known as a touch-piece, and is connected with a practice that long prevailed in England. This is an accompaniment of the divine authority of kings, wherein their touch was supposed to cure scrofula. From this practice the disease is often called 'king's evil.' The precedent for this is to be found in Mark i., 41, in which it states that in response to a leper 'Jesus put forth his hand and touched him, saying, I will, be thou clean.'

It was during the reign of Henry VII. that this practice of touching for healing, began to take on a number of ceremonies, and when it became customary to give the participants in the supposed cure a gold coin as a talisman. This was strung on a white ribbon and hung around the sufferer's neck by the king. The gold coin so given was what was called an angel, because it bore the figure of St. Michael slaying the dragon, of much the same design as the piece above described. No doubt the piece was first chosen because of the symbol of the angel representing the slaying of the dreadful dragon that dwelt within their bodies.

Touching was practiced through all the days of the Tudors and the Stuarts, always with much ceremony. A special prayer in connection with this function was introduced into the earlier edition of the Book of Common Prayer. So important were the people for this healing touch of Royalty, it is related, that Queen Elizabeth was so mobbed by a crowd of suffering ones while on a visit to Gloucestershire that she exclaimed: 'Alas, poor people, I cannot, I cannot cure you. God alone can do it.' Shakespeare describes it in 'Macbeth': 'There are a crew of wretched souls that stays his cure but at his touch they presently amend,' and further 'Strangely visited people, all swollen and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye, the mere despair of surgery,' he cures 'hanging a golden stamp about their neck.'

While of necessity there was no touching during the Commonwealth, the practice was revived by Charles II. with greater éclat than ever, for it is said that twenty-four thousand persons were touched the first four years of the restoration. Friday was set apart as a special day for the purpose. It must have been the king's busy day, as from Evelyn's description in his diary, it was no hasty ceremony. 'The sick were brought or led up to the throne where, kneeling before the king, he strokes their cheeks or faces with both hands at once.' After this and other ceremonies 'they came up again ... and the chaplain, having angel gold strung on white ribbon on his arms delivers to his Majesty, who puts them about the necks of the touched as they pass.' These ceremonies were preceded and followed by reading of the scriptures and prayer.

It is doubtful whether the touch of such a dissolute monarch as Charles II. could convey the divine healing to such multitudes. There must have been something of the therapeutics of faith cure about, else how would they still continue to press in upon him. Although William III. abandoned this practice, it was revived by Queen Anne and ceased with her, the last of the Stuarts

sovereigns, to be practiced in England. It is noteworthy that one of the last to be touched by her was Samuel Johnson, the lexicographer, who, when a boy, was brought by his father before the Queen. Evidently the touch was not effective as Johnson suffered all his life from the evil.

George I. so loathed the custom that he drove one of his strong supporters, who had brought his son to be touched, from him with an oath, and the advice to 'go to the Pretender,' and the supporter, accepting the advice, did go to the Pretender, and was so well received that he changed his politics and became a strong Jacobite.

Although abandoned in England it was still continued by the exiled Stuarts as one of the attributes of royalty they could exercise in the sham court of England set up in Rome. There are touch pieces of the elder Pretender, James III., or Prince Charlie, as he was familiarly styled in Scotland, and of Henry IX.

Now we come to the first answer of the question, Henry Benedict Maria Clement Stuart, commonly known as Cardinal York, son of the Pretender James III., was born at Rome in 1720. Following the English custom, his father named him, as his second son, Duke of York in the same way that the elder son was styled Prince of Wales. Disappointed by the overthrow of his prospects at the battle of Culloden, he entered the Roman Catholic Church, and so much was he in favor at Rome that Benedict XIV. conferred on him the cardinal's hat even before he had been named a priest, and later the Bishopric of Frascati, a town near the site of the old Latin city of Tusculum.

The French Government conferred on him two rich livings while the Spanish King gave him a generous pension. This enabled him on the death of his brother, to hold regal court at Rome as Henry IX. of England, and to dispense the virtue of the clerical kingly touch. But his death in 1807 passed away the last of the Royal Stuart line, while the radiant halo of the divine power of healing as vested in kings was dispelled by the brilliant searchlight of modernism.

(This is only a part of Mr. McLachlan's paper, we could not command all the ms. Ed.)

Captain John W. Haseltine of Philadelphia was next called upon to address the Convention. The Chair in referring to Captain Haseltine said: We will now be addressed by one who belongs to the old school of numismatists, I would like Mr. Henry Chapman, who knows him better than any of us, to escort Captain Haseltine to the platform and present him to the Convention. Arm in arm the committee of one and the next speaker appeared before the meeting. Mr. Chapman in introducing Captain Haseltine said: I introduce to you with a great deal of pleasure Captain John W. Haseltine. He is a dear good man, and I think a great deal of him.

Address by Captain John W. Haseltine.

A friend of mine says there are two afflictions in a boys life that come like the measles, whooping cough, croup, chicken pox etc., and that is, lying and stealing. I became a collector of coins in 1846, at eight years of age, when I collected a Franklin, a New Jersey and a Connecticut cent from my brother's collection and expended them for candy. A sharp impression on my reverse executed by my father cured me temporarily from being a Numismatist at that period.

The Franklin or Fugio, New Jersey's, Connecticut's and sometimes Massachusetts cents, also many half cents, circulated freely as money at that time.

I frequently bought a cake for one half cent, and, paying one cent received a half cent in change. Spanish and Mexican dollars (but only those with pillars on them) passed for same value as our silver dollars.

Sometime about 1867 I made my first collection of coins consisting of dollars, cents, some half cents and a sprinkling of Colonials. A short time afterward I sold my collection, and the remunerative price I received induced me to deal in coins in addition to my other business at that time.

It is well known to all Numismatists the delight one experiences in finding a rare coin or a new variety, obtained sometimes for a trifle; or the discovery of a unique coin, though not always without considerable trouble.

The first designs for a United States dollar and half dollar the Nova Constellatio—one thousand, and five hundred mill pieces—were obtained by me after over one years search. Mr. Elliot Woodward of Boston had in one of his sales two pieces described as "one thousand, and five hundred mill pieces, struck in some soft metal." They sold for some thirty or forty dollars each. I saw them and was confident they were moulded in type metal and I knew the originals must be somewhere, but not known to collectors. I inquired at the United States Mint about them, and all the information I could obtain was that Mr. Mickley had borrowed the originals (which were in silver) from the owner and had copies made of them, and that an article in reference to them had been published in a newspaper in Philadelphia some years before. The paper was the North American and United States Gazette. That was all the information I could obtain—Mr. Mickley being dead. Whenever I had a spare moment I examined the back files of the North American for six or eight months, and finally found the article which merely stated that they had been found in a secret drawer in the desk of Charles Thompson, the Secretary of the first—or Continental Congress.

I then found out who were the heirs or descendents of Mr. Thompson and wrote to each one, (not stating of course what I was after) merely mentioning that I had heard they had a collection of coins they wished to dispose of and that I was in the market to buy. The one favorable reply I received was from Mr. Rothmel Wilson of Wilmington, Delaware, from whom I finally purchased his collection. Imagine my delight when I found the said pieces struck in silver and in beautiful proof condition.

The unique New Jersey Washington cent was brought into my store in a bag with about one thousand other copper pieces covered with grease and dirt. They were accumulated in a small grocery store kept by an old woman who was so suspicious that she would not get what they were worth that every coin I looked at carefully she quietly slipped in her pocket after I laid it down. Realizing at that rate I would get nothing I examined, I merely counted them—(noticing the New Jersey cent but not daring to examine it to see if it was copper or lead) and as most of the pieces were common United States Colonials and foreign coins I obtained them at two cents each. After she left the store I hastily looked over them until I

found the New Jersey Washington and ascertained it was a struck piece in copper. I offered it to Dr. Maris of this city for fifty dollars, he declined to purchase, saying the price was too high. Realizing after research that I had a unique coin I then sold it to Mr. S. S. Crosby of Boston for one hundred and fifty dollars. You probably know of its history since, and that no other has ever been discovered. It would probably sell now for about fifteen hundred dollars.

Another of my discoveries were the Chapman brothers:—Messers S. H. and Henry Chapman who came to my employ when my business had increased so that I needed assistance. I taught them the rudiments, but such apt pupils they were, that when I temporarily left the business they carried it on with a vim. Prices soared; new collectors came into the field who "must have them" as they say, and not only as dealers but as Numismatists they have done a great good for the science.

The present great demand for pioneer gold and similar issues makes me look back with a sigh of regret when I consider how many of them I have consigned to the melting pot because no one would give even five per cent over the intrinsic value; and all kinds of California gold halves and quarters could be bought for face value; as twelve and a half, and six and a quarter cents was about the real gold value in them. The Bechtler pieces only sold for a little over their face value also.



A dealer has many amusing things occur in the course of his business career such as disabusing person's minds that ancient Roman and Greek coins have dates. Many persons have informed me that their coins were dated thirty and fifty years B. C.

At least five hundred persons have told me they had 1804 dollars at home. Sometimes they were Bank of England dollars; sometimes Spanish or Mexican, but they mostly turned out to be 1801, 1802 or 1803 United States dollars; while quite a number were lying and had no dollars at all.

One member of the Ananias Club a few years since—about 1904—gravely informed me he had forty 1838 silver dollars in his collection. He was a street contractor about forty years of age. I asked him how he obtained them and he replied:—"Oh I got them at the Mint in that year to pay my men, and these I kept." He must have been paving streets before he was born.

One of the old time dealers, and also a collector, was the late Mr. William Idler of this city at the time when Mr. Cogan was also a dealer in Philadelphia. Mr. Idler was my father-in-law and he was very reticent about his collection. He would seldom show his coins, even for sale. This was partly caused by the fear that the many pattern and experimental coins he possessed might be seized. Hence the many remarkable pieces that have been found in his collection. Some were not known prior to his death, to be in existence, including the 1884 Trade dollar and some unique United States gold pieces.

I have been asked to say something about the 1804 dollar, but the pros and cons about this interesting subject are so many, and the subject is so vast, that I must defer any considerable remarks upon it until I consider the time more propitious. I will say this much, that somewhere about 1867, or as near as I can remember about the time of the explosion at the United States Mint, where so many of the old dies were displaced from where they were packed away, I saw the 1804 dollar dies.

I have been asked to say something about the so-called Confederate cent. A little circular issued by myself and Mr. Randall some years ago tells all the history of the striking of those pieces, but I do not think it mentioned how I obtained the dies. One day I was told by a gentleman that a bartender in West Philadelphia had a Confederate cent. I doubted it. Mr. J. Calvin Randall (now deceased) was told the same. He conferred with me in reference to it and we decided that if either of us obtained it we would share in any profit that would accrue from it. I saw the bartender and purchased the coin from him. It was in nickel and he said he received it over the bar. I knew by the head on the obverse it was Mr. Lovett's work. I called on Mr. Lovett and he denied ever having made such dies. Numerous times I called to induce him to give me some information about them, but he always stuck to his story that he did not make them, until one day when he was slightly "in his cups" he pulled out a drawer in one of his cabinets and I beheld a line of little Confederate cents. Of course I tackled him at once and he then owned up and told me that he had eleven of them but formerly there were twelve—he having lost one. He said he received the order to make them for the Confederacy through a well known jewelry firm in Philadelphia, (I think he said Bailey & Company) but that his wife became timid about his delivering them for fear the United States government might arrest him for giving assistance to the enemy; so he buried them in his cellar until long after the war was over, and even then he was afraid to show them.

I purchased the dies from him, and, as you all probably know, did not strike any in nickel—considering them to a certain extent as originals, but we had three struck in gold, and I believe five in silver and fifty five in copper—the die breaking on the fifty fifth piece which is in existence showing the break in the die.

I close my remarks by expressing my thanks for the honor conferred in requesting me to address the convention, and also, I wish to express my gratification at the great advancement the science of Numismatics has made in the last few years, owing in a great measure to the members of the Association.

The Chair:—Captain Haseltine's address proves to me what I have long believed; that he is a numismatic refrigerator, with much on ice that is not only meat but very stimulating. I hope that we may have, from time to time, some reminiscent articles from his pen.

Mr. Niklewicz:—It seems to me that it would be very pleasing to our members if we would publish Captain Haseltine's portrait. Will he not permit us.

The Chair:—I have been trying to overcome Captain Haseltine's modesty and am endeavoring to have him provide a portrait cut to be published in our convention number, I believe I will succeed.

Mr. E. H. Adams was next introduced. Mr. Adams whose commercialism is the literary side of numismatics, gave an impromptu and entertaining talk in reference to newly discovered and unpublished facts regarding the Terri-

torial coinage. Mr. Adams requests that his references be not published at this time, as he will from time to time in the near future, prepare them in detailed form for publication.

At the close of Mr. Adams' address Mr. Zerbe said: I believe I am safe in saying that Mr. Adams is the world's authority on the Territorial coinage of the United States. He has been investigating and has covered decidedly more of the territory than any one else. I do not have his permission to say so, but I take the liberty of stating that Mr. Adams has been conserving much of his information for a purpose, and the time is not far distant when he will give it to us. He has in preparation a book on the subject, and when published it will not only be of interest to numismatists, but should be in every library. It will be a book of reference to the banker and financier, and a valuable contribution to numismatic literature.

The subject of The Numismatist as the Official Organ was then taken up for discussion. Mr. Zerbe who presented the subject, said:—

The most vital and important factor in our organization is our medium of publicity and corresponding relations:—The Numismatist. With the office of publisher and editor made vacant by death, your officers canvassed those members believed competent to take charge of the publication, soliciting them to do so, and without an acceptance. That our work may continue without interruption, I have, and at a time that means some personal sacrifices to me, arranged to take charge of the publication. Our position today and objects for the future require a more carefully edited and better magazine than served us in years past. How may we have a better paper, in the light that the publication we have known has not been self supporting, much less a profit producer. Another subject that we must consider is: There existed an unexplainable sentimental relation between our old members and our late publisher. We hustled for subscriptions (memberships) and to collect the renewals. Many of us have done this for years, our Local Secretaries particularly in the past year. With the death of our publisher, that sentiment created by his almost twenty years of stewardship, ceased. Will a new publisher command a similar sentimental interest under conditions of the past? I do not believe so. The Association in the past has not received an iota from the so-called annual dues. It has all gone, and been insufficient, for the publication. We who have been missionaries for the Association, have really been subscription agents and collectors. The time has come when the Association has very good uses for money, and I believe that we should have for the organization treasury a portion of all the annual dues, or subscriptions. Our Local Secretaries and members will then know that their efforts are for more than the publication. With the present price of the publication insufficient to pay for it, we certainly cannot expect any part of the present annual dues for our general treasury. To meet the subject as it looks to me I cannot see how we can do otherwise than increase our

annual dues. What shall this increase be? I have received many letters from our members offering to pay \$2.00 even \$3.00 a year for a better publication. I am positive it would be a fallacy to propose a \$3.00 annual dues. I do not believe it would be policy for us to increase it \$2.00, in fact I would not at this time want to father a \$2.00 per annum publication. I have thoroughly weighed and discussed this subject and presented it to your Board and Local Secretaries yesterday, and my belief is, that we should make a continued membership payable as annual dues to the Treasurer, instead of a subscription to the magazine to the publisher, and that said annual dues should be \$1.50, twenty five cents of which should remain in the Association's Treasury, and \$1.25 go to the publisher, and that an annual membership card be issued to each member in lieu of a receipt. I will promise you at least a 50% improvement in the publication over past years, the subject for you to consider is, can we offer a 50% increase in our annual dues? Any reasonable increase that you may decide as our annual dues, would also be made the price for the publication to non-members. With an increased dues in practice, I would recommend the abolishment of the present membership fee with application, of fifty cents. This would permit every subscriber to the magazine, who is eligible for membership, to be solicited and without any additional expense to them. The Numismatist today is the most valuable medium for numismatic advertising. Its advertising qualities are going to be made more valuable in the future. I propose to conduct the publication along business lines. Advertising rates commensurate with the service rendered will be established, and advertising bills will be collected. There will be no dead weight. Our white space is too valuable to permit advertisements to appear for less than the cost of composition, crowding out valuable and important reading matter. Advertisements are going to be scrutinized, they must be honest or they will not be accepted at any price. I will be pleased to hear the expressions of the Convention.

Mr. Sears:—I would like to know why our members will not stand for \$2.00 a year. Have you questioned them?

Mr. Zerbe:—During the past fifteen months we have acquired about two hundred new members. Many of them were previously non collectors. They have not been with us long enough, considering that a part of that time we have had an intermittent, haphazard publication, to be sufficiently interested to warrant this increase.

Dr. Henderson:—I believe it is the consensus of opinion that the price be increased and that the Association receive some benefits from it. I, with my experience as a Local Secretary soliciting new members, believe we will have more dollars by making the increase as nominal as practical.

Mr. Elder:—I do not see how it is possible to meet the expense of the publication at the present rate, to say nothing of the improved quality we should have. I as a publisher stuck it out for twenty four months, and I lost \$50. a month as regularly as my magazine was published. Let us give the new publisher as much as we can.

Mr. D. A. Williams:—I never was in favor of cutting a dog's tail off a little at a time to save pain. If by the loss of fifty cents we can save a few members, and then next year we make another increase, the question will soon arise, when is this going to stop? I as a member of the Board of Governors am in favor of the price being increased to \$2.00 and that the Association receive fifty cents and the publisher \$1.50.

Mr. Zerbe:—It is not my purpose to anticipate that we next year make another increase. I believe that if I can command the time for the purpose, I will be able to give you a magazine of quality that will educate our members to appreciate and be willing to pay a greater sum in the future. As the publisher I certainly would like to have the additional 25 cents Mr. Williams proposed, but I do not believe it policy to make as large an increase at this time. In that, you may know, I am unselfish and am proposing that which I believe will be best for the Association.

Mr. McLachlan:—I am in favor of The Numismatist becoming the property of the Association and that Mr. Zerbe be employed as editor. Advertisements are not valuable to the publication, I believe we should do away with them altogether. I make this as a motion.

The motion was not seconded. Mr. Zerbe stated that he would not accept the entire anticipated receipts as a salary and be in the position of an employee. The only profit that can come to any one is the little glory in being editor, and the proprietorship, and which would be an incentive for personal endeavor.

The question was then asked if the Treasury would not suffer by abolishing the membership fee and accepting twenty five cents annually from each membership.

Mr. Zerbe:—Twenty five cents from our present membership will give our Treasury about \$150.00 a year, more money than we ever had at one time. The proposals as made are for more money for the Association.

Mr. Adams:—Mr. Zerbe has already given us a fifty per cent better magazine. He knows as much about the publishing business as any of us, and I am heartily in favor of letting the matter rest just as he proposes. I move that the proprietorship of the publication remain with Mr. Zerbe. The annual dues to be increased to \$1.50, \$1.25 to go to the publisher and twenty five cents to the Association Treasury. This is according to the recommendations of the Board of Governors at the meeting held yesterday. Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

A motion was then made and unanimously adopted that the By-Laws be amended to abolish the membership, or initiation fee, of fifty cents.

Mr. Zerbe then stated some of the uses the Association had for money. With the money I believe we will now have, we can from time to time prepare, with illustrations, some good articles for the general press. Another judicious use of some money for spreading the name and purposes of the A. N. A. would be in selecting a number of libraries who do not now receive The Numismatist, say twenty in as many different towns to start with, and send them our publication for one year gratis. The chances are most all will become subscribers at the end of the year. Each succeeding year a new number of library towns to be selected.

There being no other matters in form for consideration, the Chair solicited the interest of members in the exhibition at the Academy of the Fine Arts to be held the following day, which was followed by adjournment to meet Thursday morning at nine o'clock.

The Exhibition, Wednesday, September 30.

This was held in the main gallery of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Over a thousand people viewed the exhibit during the day. All the coins brought by the members were not exhibited on account of the limited number of show cases. This was due to the fact that most of the members had failed to send in notice in advance as to how much room would be needed for their exhibits. Some of the exhibitors and their exhibits were as follows:

Mr. H. O. Granberg showed a choice selection of silver as follows:—1894 dime, S mint; the following half dollars—1796, 15 stars; 1797, 15 stars; 1853, no arrows; 1833, plain edge; 1866, no motto, proof; 1838, O mint; and an 1804 dollar, claimed to be the best known.

Mr. B. H. Collins. Choice uncirculated cents and half cents. All are worthy of mention, but only a few are here given. Cents, 1793, chain, original red; 1794 original red; 1796 liberty cap, condition as it came from the die; 1807 over 1806, unique in condition here shown; and brilliant proofs from 1841 up. Some remarkable half cents of 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, and a proof 1798.

Mr. Henry Chapman. About a hundred very artistic medals, mostly French, several hundred gold coins of all countries and of all ages, and about a hundred ancients, all choice and in very fine condition. Besides these there were shown the coins to be sold at auction during evening, which contributed a very attractive display.

Mr. Herbert Niklewicz. A selection of coins and medals of Maria Theresa and Contemporary rulers, and coins and medals of Poland, Hungary, Transylvania, Russia, etc.

Mr. Howland Wood. A selection showing the different types of Mohammedan coins, and a collection of Bryan Dollars and Dimes in silver and base metals.

Mr. Geo. W. Devinny. Thirty-two decorations and war medals, magnificent specimens, mostly oriental.

Dr. J. M. Henderson. Patterns and regular coins of the Saint Gaudens gold.

Mr. Alfred A. Water's, Coronation set of Edward VII.

Mr. D. A. Williams. Large and artistic Masonic Badge in gold.

Mr. Farran Zerbe. Educational exhibition of the Money of the World, about six thousand specimens of all periods and countries and in about every material that has been used for currency purposes. This collection is mounted and was shown on portable metal display stands.

The exhibition, which could have been much larger, was a very interesting one and the most notable the Association has ever made.

The Convention Auction Sale.

The public auction sale of coins on Wednesday evening was arranged and catalogued by Mr. Henry Chapman at the request of the officers of the Association, in order that those members who had never before had an opportunity to attend a sale might enjoy that privilege, and it was conducted with the usual snap and vim of the Chapman sales. The sale was largely attended, about 75 being present.

The lots included a large number of war medals and decorations, and Messrs. J. C. Hills and J. W. Devanny were large buyers of these. The remaining lots embraced a wide variety of coins, Mr. Chapman making a special effort to include something to interest every collector.

The gem of the sale was the 15 sols of the Franco-American series, B. 501. The piece was limited to \$500, and as no higher bid was received it was withdrawn.

One piece around which interest centered was lot No. 349—a piece struck in copper from the dies for the Moran & Clark gold \$10. After spirited bidding it was finally knocked down to Mr. Elder for \$80.

Other prices realized were as follows:

Half dollar, 1792, with bust of Washington, silver, very good, \$150.00; U. S. Stella, 1879, proof, \$60.00; Half cent, 1841, original, brilliant proof, \$38.00; Half cent, 1848, original, proof, \$52.50; Half cent, 1849, original, \$52.50; Complete proof set of 1881, brilliant, \$96.00; Complete proof set of 1882, brilliant, \$105.00; St. Gaudens design \$20, 1907, with wire edge, uncirculated, \$31.00; Half dollar, 1796, 15 stars, good, \$61.00; Half dollar 1797, very good, \$40.00; Jewish shekel of Simon Maccabeus, extremely fine, \$26.00; Oxford pound of Charles I, of England, very good, \$30.00; Immunis Columbia cent, 1786, fine, \$50.00; Pitt farthing, 1766, extremely fine, \$25.50; Wass, Moliter & Co., \$20.00 in lead, very good, \$23.00; U. S. quarter dollar, 1796, very fine, \$17.50.

Midnight was approaching as the sale came to a close.

Mrs. Henry Chapman Entertains the Ladies.

While the gentlemen were engaged in attending the Auction Sale, Mrs. Henry Chapman entertained the ladies of the Convention which included a theatre party to see *The Virginian* at the Park Theatre.

Third and Closing Business Session.

The final session of the Convention was called to order at 10 A. M. Thursday, Oct. 1, by President Zerbe. A report from the Chairman of the Committee on the Care and Preservation of Coins was called for, but the chairman not being present a motion was made and carried that this committee be continued. This committee is composed of Dr. B. P. Wright, chairman, A. G. Heaton and Henry Chapman.

A motion was made that the committee on Badges be discharged and the chair appoint a new committee to carry on the work. The motion was carried and the following were appointed. Howland Wood, chairman; Henry Chapman, A. C. Gies.

A message, full of good wishes for the Association and expressing his regret at not being able to attend the closing session of the Convention, from Mr. Lyman H. Low, was then read.

The President then read the following communication from Mr. Frank C. Higgins and which had been referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Mr. Higgin's Proposals.

Farran Zerbe, Esq., President American Numismatic Association,

Dear Sir:—I desire to offer the following resolution to be presented for the consideration of our Association now in convention.

First. That the Board of Governors be directed to prepare and submit to the officers of the Association for such action as the latter may deem proper, a comprehensive scheme of legal incorporation for this Association as the fundamental national numismatic organization of the United States on the same plane as the Royal Numismatic Society of Great Britain and the national numismatic societies of other countries.

If our organization does not place itself at the head of the entire numismatic interest as distinct from all local institutions which should be affiliated with it as such, the assumption and proper maintenance of this dignified position by some other body will not only cut the ground from under our feet but relegate us into the undesirable position of being neither in the first rank nationally, nor in any rank locally, as we have no pretension to be a local body. On the other hand, ours has been the successfully accomplished task of binding together the numismatic interests of the entire North American continent and we are entitled to the honor of making our work historically permanent. Our name is already sufficiently broad to be continued without change as indicative of our place at the head of the procession.

I should truly like to see added to our official seal following upon—"ORGANIZED 1891,"—INCORPORATED 1909.

Secondly. I propose that by reason of their offices, that the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, The Chief Coiner of the

Philadelphia Mint and the Coiners of the lesser mints should be honorary members of the A. N. A., during their terms of office, their retention on the roll of such after leaving office to be determined by the usual vote of the Association.

Thirdly. I propose that the hearty congratulation of the American Numismatic Association be tendered to His Majesty King Victor Emanuel III, of Italy, upon the beautiful new minor coinage of his country which we regard as the most beautiful of modern numismatic achievements, and aware of the personal devotion of His Majesty to our science we cannot help recognizing his personal initiative in this remarkable renaissance of the spirit of the most splendid epoch of Italian numismatics.

In testimony of our appreciation we beg to tender to His Majesty and the numismatic artists who have so well executed his commands the highest mark of esteem which we are able to offer, honorary membership of the American Numismatic Association.

Trusting Mr. President, that these ambitious projects may find their apologies in the spirit which actuates them,

Faithfully yours,
FRANK C. HIGGINS.

The President then asked for an expression of the Convention on the subject of incorporating the Association. A general discussion followed, in which points for and against were well taken.

Mr. Adams then suggested that the President appoint a committee to go over the matter and report at the next convention and that this committee thoroughly investigate the pros. and cons. in regard to the matter and report to the next convention. This was made a motion and carried and Pres. Zerbe then said: As regards this committee, since the letter comes from Mr. Higgins who has presumably looked into the subject, he should be made Chairman. The committee is as follows: Frank C. Higgins, chairman; J. H. Clapp, R. W. McLachlan, and W. A. Ashbrook.

Mr. Collins then suggested that there should be a committee appointed to investigate complaints that were made against members that changed coins or would not pay their bills etc., and that a black list be prepared for the benefit of the other members.

In answer to this Pres. Zerbe spoke as follows: The Board of Governors have the power to act on any such complaint that comes before them. The incoming Board of Governors I am sure will be a very efficient one and will thoroughly investigate any case brought before it. It is very unpleasant for the Board officers or members to hear disparaging remarks about members. Some come direct, and some anonymous. The Association stands for all that is honorable in the field of Numismatics, and if a complaint against a member is not plainly and authoratively stated, I question whether such com-

plaint is honest. You have the Board of Governors who are impartial in their investigations and will give any case due consideration. The names of applicants for membership are always printed in the Numismatist, and in the future if there is a member who sees published an applicant who is not worthy of being a member, and you can't prove it, you are not doing your duty if you do not so inform the General Secretary.

A general discussion then followed about cases that had come up before the Board, and many questions were asked concerning the liability of the complainant and the mode of procedure of the Board. A discussion then took place as to whether the accuser's name must be revealed or not. The subject as to whether or not new applicants were admitted too easily was then brought up, and the question asked whether a more careful supervision of the character of applicants could not be entertained. Mr. Wood stated that it was oftentimes impossible to thoroughly investigate the character of new members as many of them were but just beginners and had not been tried out, that the trying out process came after they had been in the Association some time. He also remarked that objections could always be made to any applicant as his name was published thirty days before he was admitted as a member, but to his knowledge but one objection had been made in the past four years to the admission of any applicant. The suggestion was made that thirty days was not enough for the probation period of an applicant and the following motion was made and carried that Art. II, Sec. 8 of the Constitution be changed so that the period of probation of applicants be sixty days from the time that their names are published until they are declared elected.

The Committee on Resolutions was then called to make their report. Mr. Adams as chairman read the following recommendations and resolutions:

Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

To the Convention of the American Numismatic Association:

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Resolutions desire to submit the following report.

It seems fitting at this time, our first public meeting since the death of our founder, the late Dr. George Francis Heath, to convey to his family our appreciation of the great work that he has done for numismatics and our Association.

Be it resolved that the General Secretary forward to Mrs. Heath the appreciation of this body at Convention.

We desire to express our sincere regret that Providence has seen fit to remove from our Association our highly esteemed fellow member Mr. J. M. Clapp. We suggest that a suitable written expression be forwarded by the General Secretary to the family of Mr. Clapp.

It is fitting that at this time we express to the widow and family of our late respected fellow member, Mr. DeWitt S. Smith of Lee, Mass., our expressions of sympathy and high esteem. We recommend that the General Secretary be instructed to forward a written letter expressing our deep regret upon the loss of our member.

We recommend that the following be made Honorary Members of the Association; on account of their distinguished services in connection with the subject of numismatics. Capt. John W. Haseltine. There are so many obvious reasons why Capt. Haseltine should be honored by our Association that it is needless to attempt to refer to them in detail. No doubt the greatest benefit that he has conferred upon all numismatics has been his compilation of the famous "Haseltine Type Tables."

The second name to be offered is that of Lady Evans. Your committee feels that this Association should make honorable recognition of this lady, who has long been devoted to the literary side of numismatics.

Third. We recommend the election to Honorary Membership of Prof. Oscar Montelius of Stockholm, Sweden, the Government Antiquarian of that country.

In regard to the place of meeting of the next Convention we submit the following invitation:

Montreal, 22nd September, 1908.

We the members of the American Numismatic Association resident in Montreal hereby invite the Association to hold their next Annual Meeting in this city.

N. MACFARLANE,

Secretary.

R. W. McLACHLAN,

Chairman.

As there has been a number of suggestions made in regard to the next place of meeting, the committee would respectfully suggest that this matter either be decided upon at the open meeting today or left to the discretion of the Board of Governors.

In view of the artistic treatment and beauty of the recently struck 1908 Italian coins, due, we have every reason to believe to the direct and personal influence of the King of Italy who has long been an ardent devotee to coin collecting, it is the sense of your committee, that a series of resolutions congratulating him upon his good efforts be drawn up by the Association and forwarded to him. As our distinguished New York fellow-member, Mr. Frank C. Higgins, is in a position to see that such a set of resolutions would immediately reach the King, we suggest that Mr. Higgins be selected to draft the aforesaid resolutions to be submitted to and to be signed by the President and General Secretary and to have them forwarded in the name of the Asso-

clation. Also that Mr. Higgins be instructed to inform His Majesty that the Association would be highly honored to enroll him among its Honorary Members, and would be glad to know his personal pleasure in this regard.

Your committee believe that the Association is entitled to representation upon the annual United States Assay Commission. Feeling that President Zerbe would make a most suitable representative, we suggest his name, and that the proper procedure be taken to have him appointed.

The members of the Association deeply appreciative of the many courtesies which have been tendered to us, and the efforts of our Philadelphia brethren to make our stay in this city a most pleasant one, hereby express our warmest thanks to all for their kindness and feel that especial expression of thanks should be made to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman and Mr. S. Hudson Chapman, whose hospitality we all have enjoyed in the highest degree. We suggest that the Secretary prepare appropriate letters of thanks and forward them to the above mentioned parties.

We wish to thank the well-known firm of Davis & Harvey for the courtesies they have so kindly shown to the members of our Association.

This committee feel deeply grateful for the many ways in which the management of the Hotel Stenton have contributed to the comfort and pleasure of the members of our Convention.

We also wish to thank the Pennsylvania Accademy of Fine Arts for the use of their building, which they have so kindly extended for the purpose of our exhibition.

On account of the numerous courtesies and kindnesses received by the ladies of the convention at the hands of Mrs. Henry Chapman, the committee would suggest that a special note of thanks be tendered to her not only on behalf of the ladies themselves, but as a token of keen appreciation by every member of the Association. We would therefore recommend that the General Secretary be instructed to draw up a suitable letter and forward the same to Mrs. Chapman.

The members of the Association feel highly grateful at the keen interest which has been manifested by the Philadelphia press in the conduct of the Convention and the subjects that have come up for consideration, and hereby extend their highest appreciation of the efforts of the press representatives whom we have had the pleasure of seeing with us.

It is the opinion of the committee that the warmest thanks are due to Mr. Howland Wood, who this year, to our great regret, will retire from the position of General Secretary, a position which he has so long creditably filled. Not only does the Association feel a deep appreciation of Mr. Wood's services as an efficient officer but on account of his untiring efforts towards fathering the interests of numismatics in general. In connection we would like to read the following by an anonymous poetic admirer of our genial Secretary:

We all of us think
That one toast we should drink
To this little "spoke" from the "Hub,"
Here's to Howland Wood,
He's all to the good,
May he never want for grub.

The past year has been an important one in the history of our organization, one of the most vital evidences of which has been the increase in membership of over two hundred. We are sure that this improvement has been due to the unflagging zeal in our interests of our capable President, and, we wish therefore to extend to him our warmest thanks and sincere congratulations for the able manner in which he has conducted his administration.

Our Committee in behalf of the Association extend their thanks and appreciation to Mrs. Farran Zerbe for the interest in the Association and her thoughtful remembrance in providing the members with the attractive souvenir badge for this Convention.

In concluding this report we feel that mention should be made of the increasing interest in Numismatics during the past year. It is a noteworthy fact that, notwithstanding the general depression which unfortunately has existed all over the country for the past twelve months or more, yet the interest in coin collecting has increased instead of showing a backward tendency and we have seen scores of new records made in the prices of American coins.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) E. H. Ahams, chairman; J. H. Clapp, D. A. Williams, Committee of Resolutions.

Following the reading of the above report Mr. Chapman made a motion that the place of the next Convention be decided upon at the present meeting. After a little discussion about the advantages of different cities Montreal was decided upon for the meeting place of the 1909 Convention, the exact date to be taken up by the Secretary and Mr. McLachlan as soon as possible,

Mr. Sears then made a motion that the very able and efficient set of resolutions prepared by the committee be accepted as read and placed on file and that the committee be discharged with thanks. This motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Sears then made a motion that a rising vote of thanks be given to Mr. Henry Chapman for the very gracious and excellent manner in which he entertained the A. N. A. at the present Convention. This motion was carried by a very enthusiastic rising vote.

A motion to proceed to the election of officers then prevailed.

The election to proceed by the Secretary calling the roll of members present, and as each members name was called the Committee on Ballot and Proxies should name the number of proxies, if any, for the respective office, the member had, which should be voted by that member in addition to his personal vote, and that the Committee shall certify to the tellers the mail vote for each candidate.

The President stated that it had come to his knowledge that it had been said that the officers had arranged a "slate." I desire it to be distinctly understood that to my knowledge there is no "slate," and I hope there never will be a dictated list of candidates in the history of the Association. When nominations are not forthcoming as provided for in our constitution, your officers would be derelict in their duty if they did not see that eligible candidates were named, otherwise there could be a succession in office. Nominations are now in order for any and all offices and I will be pleased to entertain them.

New nominations were as follows: Mr. Granberg nominated Doctor Henderson for First Vice President, and Mr. Collins presented the name of Mr. Henry Chapman for a member of the Board of Governors. There having been no nomination for the office of Librarian, Mr. Zerbe said in reference to this office: Our library as it is at present constituted and located cannot be said to be of any advantage to any considerable number of our members. With the proper effort I believe a very good library can eventually be collected, but in the past there has been no incentive for effort, as no practical way has been employed for making the library of value to our scattered membership. Now that publication of The Numismatist has been changed, I believe one of the ways to make our library of some value to the scattered membership, would be to have it conveniently located and at the command of the editor. Its information could be disseminated in this way, and the various exchanges and publications The Numismatist can and will command, could be deposited in the library and become the property of the Association. My brother who is a member, a University graduate and a close student of our subject will assist me in the editorship of our publication, and I believe would make an efficient Librarian and make the library of value along the lines indicated.

Mr. Adams nominated Prof. J. L. Zerbe for the office of Librarian.

Mr. Sears and Mr. Gels were appointed tellers.

The result of the election was as follows:

Officers Elected.

President, Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.

First Vice President, Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.

Second Vice President, P. O. Tremblay, Montreal, Canada.

General Secretary, Frank G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.

Treasurer, D. A. Williams, Baltimore, Md.

Librarian, Prof. J. L. Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.

Chairman of the Board of Governors, Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.

Board of Governors, J. H. Clapp, Esq., Washington, D. C.; H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wisc.; William A. Ashbrook, M. C., Johnstown, Ohio; and Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.

On motion the General Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the Local Secretaries. The following Local Secretaries were declared elected: J. B. Chase Jr. Frank C. Higgins, Joseph H. Gels, A. B. Ccover, Theophile E. Leon, Dr. F. A. Hassler, B. Max Mehl, Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, D. A. Woods, and S. H. Hamer for Foreign Secretary.

The only ballot on which there was the spirit of a contest was membership on the Board of Governors. The names of Mr. Brand and Mr. Poillon were withdrawn by their request. Mr. Adams, who was not a candidate, received a large complimentary vote and if left to the members present would have had the election forced upon him with votes to spare.

Following the announcement of the vote the election of all candidates was made unanimous.

After his re-election President Zerbe said: Many men have under gracious impulse thanked their fellow men for honors conferred, saying, it is the most prized of any gift I could receive. Few have said this truthfully. I say it this morning in all candor, and honesty. This year of 1908 is my silver jubilee in numismatics, my chosen field of endeavor. You all know of the numismatists night mare, the "nickels" without "cents." I have a sentimental regard for this all too numerous and troublesome piece, it commanded my interest in our subject. That was in 1883, twenty-five years ago. So on this, the silver jubilee of my interest in numismatics, I know of no more prized gift to me, than to have been unanimously re-elected President of the largest, most effective and progressive numismatic organization the world has ever known.

All the newly elected officers present made brief acknowledgements of their appreciation.

References were made to assisting the publisher of The Numismatist in defraying the expenses of the August to December numbers of the present year, by the purchase of back volumes; and those who have The Numismatist complete, and desire to assist, if they will supply addresses of probable candidates, The Numismatist will be sent to these addresses for six months for each fifty cents contributed, thereby promising an increased membership, all of which was approved.

There being no further business the Convention adjourned sine die.

Social Features After Business.

Thursday noon Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman entertained the Convention party at luncheon at their home. Following this a visit to the Mint was made, and on the steps of which the group picture was taken. A tour of the Mint then followed during which the mechanical process of coining was viewed and explained. An hour or more was spent in viewing and discussing the Mint collection and in conversation with Doctor Comparette, the able curator. Many took advantage of the opportunity to purchase "proof coins and "new money." Later the "fans" saw the last game of a double header at the ball park, while others sought what they could find of interest at the curio shops.

Mr. S. Hudson Chapman's Entertainment.

At a large T shaped table the party was seated in the banquet room of the Hotel Stenton at seven o'clock. Mr. S. Hudson Chapman the absent host had designated Mr. Zerbe to preside in his stead. A neat specially printed menu imprinted: "Dinner Given to the Members of the American Numismatic Association by S. Hudson Chapman, October 1, 1903," was found at each plate announcing the elegant and enjoyable dinner that followed. As the dinner drew to a close Mr. Zerbe said: "We dine tonight with our host three thousand miles and more away. We are enjoyably appreciating partakers of his gracious entertainment. Our host of this evening Mr. S. Hudson Chapman, though decidedly ill when he last wrote to me from France, was zealous in his expressions and desires that the part of our Convention entertainment, which he had planned for our pleasure, should not be lacking, though he be unavoidably absent. He cabled his brother Mr. Henry Chapman to arrange for him, the pleasures which are ours this evening. We have all been impressed with how well his brother is performing that commission. He asked me to preside in his stead and express to you his regret in being absent, and his great interest in the success of the A. N. A. and its Convention. Our time is limited, for following this dinner a theatre party arranged at Mr. S. Hudson Chapman's direction is to be our pleasure. We dine with all well wishes to our absent host, and greatly miss his presence."

It was at once proposed that our appreciation be cabled to Mr. Chapman. The following cablegram was prepared. "Members of A. N. A. and friends in banquet assembled send greetings and wishes for your early recovery and return."

Mr. D. A. Williamson next commanded attention. In well chosen mirthful words, which are characteristic of Mr. Williams, he presented on behalf of the Convention party, a large cut glass vase filled with American beauty roses to Mrs. Henry Chapman. A bouquet of roses was also presented to Miss Wright, the stenographer of the business sessions.

The theatre party which followed saw, and greatly enjoyed the first production of Eddie Foy's new play 'Mr. Mamlet of Broadway.'

Mr. Henry Chapman Entertains at Atlantic City.

While Friday found several of the Convention party enroute to their homes, it was a good sized and jolly crowd that became the guests of Mr. Henry Chapman on the electric train excursion to Atlantic City. Eleven o'clock found us doing the famous Board Walk and its many sights. At one o'clock the party seated at a large round table in the dining room of Atlantic City's fine hotel, The Chalfonte, partook of a sumptuous meal with Mr. Henry Chapman, the host, presiding. Another special menu became our souvenir. At the head of this card was printed: "Dinner Given by Henry Chapman to the Members of the American Numismatic Association, October 2nd, 1908. In this beautiful dining room by the sea, the last gathering of the Convention of 1908 took place, and in the fresh bracing air of Atlantic City, most of the members parted, with the farewells to one another and with the last thanks of appreciation to the best of hosts and hostesses that fortune favored, for all those that attended this memorable Convention, all feeling the better for this little numismatic journey to Philadelphia, and carrying away with them the remembrance of a few of the most enjoyable days ever spent.

On return from Atlantic City President and Mrs. Zerbe entertained Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman at dinner at the Stenton.



PROF. OSCAR MONTELIUS,

Stockholm, Sweden.

Eminent Scientist who recently delivered a series of lectures in the United States.

Archaeological and Numismatic Authority. Elected Honorary Member of the A. N. A.

Mr. Elder's Banquet in New York.

Post Convention features led a good number of the party to New York. At the close of the Convention Mr. T. L. Elder extended invitation to all to participate in a banquet to be given by him at the Cafe Martin on Monday evening. New York has its good quota of active numismatics, many of whom were invited by Mr. Elder and several noted collectors from a distance attending the sale of the Wilson collection were also his guests, so that the Elder banquet in numbers and authoritative representation was many times referred to as the largest and most notable numismatic gathering ever held.

Among those present were: Com. W. C. Eaton, Capt. J. C. Summers,



MR. THOMAS L. ELDER.

Messrs. J. W. Scott, D. R. Kennedy, Walter Domitzer, R. Camp, H. M. Rasch, E. H. Adams, W. H. Woodin, H. R. Forbes, E. Smith, H. R. Drowne, Otis H. Kean, Wm R. Weeks, Esq., and H. Niklewicz, all of greater New York, and Dr. T. L. Comparette, Philadelphia; Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.; Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.; Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus; N. H. Steneck, Hoboken; Virgil M. Brand, Chicago; H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wisc.; J. C. Mitchelson, Tarriffville, Conn.; Elmer S. Sears, Fall River, Mass.; S. K.

Nagy, Philadelphia; H. R. Newcomb, Detroit; J. H. Clapp, Esq., Washington; E. Summers, Wilkesbarre; G. H. Blake, and W. H. Hayes, of Jersey City.

A special designed menu showing a cupid bearing a waiter on which was affixed a genuine coin was the novel souvenir that greeted the party as they were seated at one large table in a private dining room. Inscribed on the card was "Dinner tendered to the Members of the American Numismatic Association by Thomas L. Elder, October Fifth, MDCCCXVIII. Martins." Mr. Elder presided, and it was an enjoyable, sociable and jolly time that followed. The several courses were leisurely dispatched amid conversation. With coffee and cigars came the oral interests. Mr. Elder read letters of regrets from Mr. S. S. Crosby, Dr. George F. Kunz, Mr. Benjamin Betts, (penned before his death a few days previous) and Mr. William P. Brown. Mr. Elder introduced Dr T. Louis Comparette, Curator of the Philadelphia Mint, the announced speaker of the evening.

Doctor Comparette took for his subject "The Progress and Aims of Numismatics in America." It was a good address and mainly dealt with the educational requisites for scientific numismatics. He said few aspiring numismatists in America possessed the necessary tools to pursue the subject scientifically. He defined these tools as a comprehensive knowledge of Greek, Latin, French, German and Italian.

The speakers who followed, and in their order, spoke impromptu. Farran Zerbe expressed the appreciation of the A. N. A. for Mr. Elder's entertainment, and made general references to prominent numismatic topics. Mr. H. Russell Downe the Secretary of the American Numismatic Society made special reference to the progress and acquisitions of that organization, and extended an invitation to the members of the A. N. A. for a special evening reception at the Society's building the following evening. Mr. William R. Weeks, the Society's Librarian gave emphasis to this invitation, defended the young and uninformed collector, and paid a special tribute to the Chicago Numismatic Society and picturing for them achievements eclipsing the New York Society. Mr. Virgil M. Brand, President of the Chicago Society, followed with words of appreciation for the many good words for Chicago. Mr. Henry Chapman especially referred to America's appreciation of art, refuting the often made statement that "America is the grave yard for art treasures," Mr. J. W. Scott told some interesting things about fortunate finds and his early years' experiences as a dealer. Doctor Henderson, President of the Ohio State Numismatic Society, responded for Ohio and the Columbus Society. Mr. D. R. Kennedy told of how he was unconsciously becoming an collector thru his position as an auctioneer in keeping undersirable lots from going begging for bids. Mr. E. S. Sears, in verse, paid A. N. A. respects to recent hosts and active members. A flash light photograph of the banquet party was made, which, with felicitations to the host of the evening closed one of the most notable and enjoyable numismatic gatherings ever held.

Reception at the Home of Numismatics.

The large pillar lights before the building of the American Numismatic Society at 156th, St., and West Broadway was a beacon of welcome on Tuesday evening, October 6th. It was the first visit of many of our members to the fine spacious building of the New York Society. Secretary Drowne, Curator Poillon, Librarian Weeks and many members of the Society contributed to making it an enjoyable evening for the members of the Association present.



This building, which was formally dedicated last April, represents a property value of considerable more than \$50,000. Its architecture and appointments are the finest that could be desired. Built of solid concrete, safety against fire and the elements is provided. Its interior is spacious for meetings, offices for its officers, provision for its extensive library and for the care and display of its specimen treasures.

Its cabinets now contain over 42,000 specimens, and several hours were enjoyed in viewing special and choice pieces, as tray after tray was exhibited by Curator Poillon. The library, which is the most extensive in America relating to the subject of numismatics, was the source of much comment and information as various volumes would be supplied by Librarian Weeks, as called for.

This reception and evening's pleasure promises to more closely associate the already affiliated interests of the A. N. A. and the A. N. S. Both organizations find their interest and pleasurable pastime in the same subject, and both working along different lines for the same object—a greater interest in the subject of numismatics. With its fine building, great cabinet and large library, the Society soars above the Association in its requirements and benefits to local members, and while its advantages are largely local, it has enrolled as members many of the leading collectors of the country. The Association knows no location, its field and efforts to spread interest in the subject is particularly all English speaking America, and, as a popular body bringing into organization at a popular cost widely scattered collectors, it develops that interest which will make the purposes and the advantages of the Society appreciated and in time produce patrons for the Society. The Society and the Association cannot be too closely identified.

A cut of the Society's Building appears on opposite page.



Side Lights and the Light Side of the Convention

(Contributed.)

It goes without saying when two or more collectors get together there is bound to be a good time. Certainly there was such at Philadelphia during our Convention. The early arrivals formed a general reception committee and stood on the steps of the Stenton and welcomed each new member as he came. Many put off registering and unpacking until he had talked it all over with everyone in sight.

President and Mrs. Zerbe and Duffield got there first, Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Moore played a close second on promptness although nobody saw them until the reception Monday night—our country cousins were touring the city. They however redeemed themselves later by staying with the rest. Moore broke one of the hard and fast rules of his life by staying up after nine p. m.

Messrs. Marcuson, Clapp, Granberg, and the two Williams showed up Monday morning. Wood got in on Sunday and got busy right off. Many took side trips to the Mint as soon as they got there, while others began to scour around among the curio shops and coin dealers. A business meeting of the Board was called in the afternoon but spent most of its energy in talking to reporters and welcoming the new arrivals as they came. An overflow meeting was held outside in the hall composed of Sears, Low, Niklewicz, Ashbrook, Henderson, Elder, McLachlan, Brodstone, Adams and Higgins.

Henry Chapman's reception on Monday night brought the crowd together for the first time. A few were on their job and had on their glad rags, but most of them came any old way and had just as good a time. It began to rain before the company broke up which inspired the following:—

Elder took in the reception and enjoyed himself the while,

But his joy was turned to sadness when the rain fell on his tile. —

While on the subject of hats, Clapp with his "frat" hat band was a beacon for every college man in Philadelphia and was stopped repeatedly by old college chums who recognized his fraternity colors. "Sunny Jim" (not Clapp this time, though he had a permanent smile as well) ran him and Elder a strong opposition with a straw hat. Although the close season was on, nevertheless "Sunny Jim" was excused as he had just time to catch a steamer from Europe to get to the Convention and did not have time to get a more sombre dip.

Tuesday evening was free night and many of the members went to the theatres. However, the majority got together in the parlor of the Stenton and heard "Uncle Joe" tell the history of his past life in Kansas and Nebraska. Hills, Brodstone, Adams and Dr. Comparette told things worth while and it was not until the wee small hours that the company broke up. Sears and Newcomb played bridge until Wednesday at another parlor party. Mr. Low corrected proof and Tom Elder was nowhere to be seen. Misner arrived in the evening and extended the glad hand to everybody.

Wednesday morning found the committee on resolutions hard at work, and Adams, already nearly laid up with writer's cramp reporting for Mehl's Monthly, bore the brunt of the "whereas" and "resolved" dope sheets this committee was framing up. Dave Williams got off some poetry in the resolutions but forgot the following:

Joe Mitchelson, Joe Mitchelson,
We know that you're all right,
But won't you please inform us
Where you were on Monday night.

To all accounts all the exhibits "Uncle Joe" had to show was an antique tooth puller and a lot of old second hand spectacles.

Wednesday the boys were pretty much scattered but they showed up in good style in the evening at the sale. Mr. Voetter came all the way from Mexico, and as far as we know, was our champion long distance man. Sears went to sleep during the sale and bought several lots he did not want.

Thursday the boys got their picture taken and were told to say prunes at the moment the camera was snapped, so as to have pleasant expressions. This accounts for the grin on Elder's and Newcomb's faces. Joe must have been thinking of Monday night by the look on his face. No! You are wrong, that is not Wood's wife beside him in one of the pictures, and does not "Harry" look fine between his two gigantic supporters. Zerbe instead of saying prunes looks as if he was tasting them.

After this ordeal the sporty bunch went to the ball game and our Montreal friend broke all records by taking this in also. He got so excited he refused to keep seated. In the evening the crowd had a dinner and Joe wedged in between two ladies made things hum. Later all went to the theatre where Eddie Foy took off Hamlet, Maud Raymond took off several characters, and the chorus took off all they dared.

Everyone inquired for Chicago.

Nearly everybody inquired why Dr. Wright wasn't present. He was much missed by all.

Higgins surprised everybody by lugging a big family Bible into the meeting of the Board of Governors Monday afternoon. He had located it in Philadelphia, having been in the possession of members of his family for over 200 years. Let's hope he makes proper use of it.

Duffield explained that the reason his grip was so heavy was because he had part of a brass cannon in it. (Gun money.)

Mrs. Wood's little boy Howland positively refused to go home without making an over-Sunday trip to Baltimore to get a look at the pretty girls down there. At last accounts he was still looking.

Zerbe had his photo. In about all the Philadelphia papers. A picture snatcher for one of the papers managed to get a snap-shot of Wood, Duffield and D. A. Williams in front of the Stenton on Monday, which was reproduced Tuesday. Williams spent the rest of the week trying to run down that photographer.

The several lengthy addresses of Secretary Wood were delivered too rapidly for the stenographer to take down. Those which appear, following the last page of cover, have been supplied through the absent treatment.

Doctor Henderson says he is going to obtain a patent right for the use of "Ohio" as his name for purchasing at coin sales. The name of the Buck-eye state shall not be defamed by any undesirables.

As every member was a fine fellow each one deserves special mention, but the editor says space is limited and we can only grind a few, and we hope all will take it in good part whether mentioned or not. Dave Williams lost a five dollar bill, which does not look good for our future Treasurer. Adams said that he would never write up another convention, as it kept him too close to his union suit. Duffield talked constantly which is a good sign for a future Secretary. Wood picked out the tallest people to go around with and consequently was lost from view at times. Sears, Newcomb and Wood were strong on the social end which forced Harry Chapman to keep his weather eye open on these three. Zerbe was not the free lance at this Convention that he was at some of the others, he had his wife along. Joe Chase and his cane were hurriedly called home about as soon as they got to the Quaker City. Jenness found an easy chair and stayed put. Henderson did not limit himself to coins but gathered a market basket full of jewelry and crockery. Every member had a little remembrance from Mrs. Zerbe in the shape of a pin with a copper coin with three ribbon streamers, yellow for gold, gray for silver and green for paper money. Ashbrook tried in vain to get the new gold coins with the motto on them, while others wished he had not tried so hard. McLachlan had a coin known as a touch piece, which is meant to heal the sick, not to get money out of a person with, and it worked a charm on Clapp and Chase if their radiant faces were any sign. Niclewicz was kept busy telling how his name should be pronounced and in losing his meal ticket. The members missed Granberg's valise, the absence of which is explained by the fact that Leon was not on hand to carry it for him. Joe Geis kept everybody in order and dodged all the social features, while others dodged the meetings and took in all the entertainments, all got their money's worth however. Harry Chapman did ten men's work and not content with that did his best to get Wood married and even went so far as to kidnap him at Atlantic City and introduce him to several eligibles. Mr. and Mrs. Burfield were the Siamese twins. Wood took a young lady to the theatre and promptly went to sleep, this is a bad one on Wood. Everyone claims to have had the best time at the Convention, therefore no prizes have been awarded. Higgins stay was of short duration but he made himself heard while he was there. Elder lived in high state at the University Club, while Uncle Joe kept his hair brush at the Bellevue-Stratford, and all the rest get honorable mention.

Like all coin collectors, each man has his characteristic points, everyone was a good fellow, and it goes without saying that one and all went back to their homes, for it is a matter of record that coin collectors have homes, feeling better for mixing with their fellows, and feeling sorry for those that could not come, and the little tri-color badge of gold, silver and green will carry its message of good-fellowship and sociability far and wide, and will be a reminder as time goes by of that very good time spent at the Philadelphia Convention of 1908.

Revived Interest of an "Old School" Dealer.

With the enthusiasm of a new collector Captain John W. Haseltine of Philadelphia participated in the late Convention and its social features. Mr. Haseltine is far from being a new collector, he is one of the few remaining

representatives of the old school of numismatic collecting and commercialism, when rare pick ups of today were to be found in passing change, and before prices became attached to balloons.



Captain John W. Haseltine.

Captain Haseltine says he received his right for living on September 6th, 1838 in Philadelphia. 1859 to 1861 found him a merchant in New Orleans, and during this, a time demanding the forcible backing on an opinion, he fought a rifle duel and winged "his man" in the ear. Returning to Pennsylvania, he was commissioned by Governor Curtin, raised a company of cavalry and entered the service of the Northern cause as First Lieutenant, August 20th, 1861, and was assigned to the Second Regiment, Penna. Vol. Cavalry. Was promoted to Captain October 1. 1863 and continued with the army of the Potomac until the close of the war. He took part in many of the hard fought battles, including, Bull Run, Gettysburg and Gains Mills. He had three horses shot from under him, and was severely wounded at Deep Bottom in August 1864.

His interest in collecting coins and stamps began in 1867, and 1868 found him a dealer in these items. His discovery of the New Jersey Washington cent, and the 500 and 1,000 mill. pieces was an interesting addition to the Colonial and early pattern series. His dealings with the Economites disclosed their long stored hold of early silver, and from which he obtained the specimens which were used in the sale, the catalogue of which, has long since been known as "Haseltine's Type Table." No near equal number of varieties of our early dollars and half dollars have ever figured in a sale to permit the cataloguing of as many types. In 1885 he gave up the coin and stamp business and went to New York where he had charge of his brother's art gallery. Returning to Philadelphia in 1897 he resumed the coin, stamp and curio business.

Joining the Masonic order in 1877 he has been actively identified and has been honored with the highest offices of the order.

Three score years and ten were Captain Haseltine's on September 6th, of this year, which found him hale and hearty and with a host of friends to do him honor. He greatly appreciates his election to honorary membership in the American Numismatic Association at the late Convention.

New Records and Surprises at the Wilson Sale.

The auction sale of the fine collection of the late James B. Wilson, catalogued by Mr. Tomas L. Elder, held at the Collectors Club New York, October 5th, 6th, and 7th, was in several respects the most notable sale of coins held in New York for many years. Many members of the A. N. A. who came from a distance to attend the Convention remained east specially for this sale, and the many unusual lots attracted a large attendance and the mail bids of many.

The notable lot (346) of the first days sale was the O under bust 1838 half dollar. Spirited bidding led the price to \$570 at which Mr. Elder purchased it for an unannounced buyer. Mr. V. M. Brand and Mr. E. S. Sears trailed in the bidding at \$560 and \$551 respectively. Mr. Brand was the purchaser of the 1827 $\frac{3}{4}$, lot 502 at \$355. The lot of note on the second day, for price realized, was the 1802 half dime, lot 784. Mr. H. O. Granberg was the purchaser and was closely chased to that price. The previous record for this coin is said to have been \$360 paid by Mr. W. F. Dunham of Chicago. Interest and prices in the third day's sale, while notable for the prices realized for superb condition copper cents, found their greatest interest in the Territorial gold pieces. The $\$2\frac{1}{2}$ Templeton Reid, lot 1174 was purchased by Mr. Brand for \$335 and the "C Bechtler, Assayer" \$5 specimen, lot 1175 became the property of Mr. Granberg for \$785 as did also the "50" incuse "slug," lot 1185, \$260; and the 1855 round \$50 piece, lot 1198 for \$455.00. All of which prices we believe are new records. Other notable lots were:

60—1863 gold proof set.....177.50	1018—1804 cent, perfect die, one
62—1865 gold proof set.....220.00	of the finest known.....100.00
90—1794 silver dollar.....180.00	1057—1822 cent. proof.....31.00
132—1851 silver dollar.....59.50	1060—1824 cent uncirculated....21.00
232—1797 $\frac{3}{4}$ 75.00	1176—1834 \$5 Bechtler.....54.00
235—1802 $\frac{3}{4}$ uncirculated....30.00	1180—(1834) $\$2\frac{1}{2}$ Bechtler.....67.00
284—1815 $\frac{3}{4}$ uncirculated....25.00	1181—(1834) $\$2\frac{1}{2}$ Bechtler differ-
650—1796 dime uncirculated....13.00	ent 75.00
654—1798 dime uncirculated....30.00	1182—same, not as fine.....58.00
655—1800 dime uncirculated....20.00	1186—1851 \$50.....150.00
775—1797 $\frac{1}{2}$ dime uncirculated.30.50	1190—1849 \$5 Mormon.....40.75
934—1836 dollar, Gobrecht in	1192—1849 $\$2\frac{1}{2}$ Mormon.....90.00
field 104.00	1193—same, not so fine.....80.00
971—1793 chain cent, uncir....54.00	1194—1849 \$5 Oregon.....70.00
973—1793 chain cent, uncir....56.50	1205—1860 \$10 Pikes Peak.....50.00
974—1793 wreath cent uncir...81.00	1209—to 1221 gold $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$
992—1795 cent. thick.....57.50	1.60 to 6.40
1001—1797 cent.....21.75	1256—to 1259 "Bryan Dollars"
1022—1806 cent "superb".....40.50	1409—Sommer Island six pence..45.50
1030—1809 cent uncirculated....38.50	3.10 to 4.00
1032—1811 cent perfect date....43.00	The sale comprised 1409 lots and
1056—1821 cent uncirculated....21.00	realized about \$13,000.

Fifty Years of Base Ball.

The exciting finish and general extraordinary interest in the struggle for supremacy in our national game in both of the major leagues of 1908, makes apropos at this time, a reference to the metal card issued by the Pioneer Base Ball Club, Springfield, Mass., 1858.

This card (herewith illustrated) was struck by the late J. A. Bolen, one



whose die sinking products are of frequent reference by our cataloguers. This medal is listed as No. 1 (one), by E. L. Johnson, Springfield, 1882, in his list of Bolen's Medals. He states: "dies cut in 1861 on the order of Chas. E. Vinton, who still retains them, 75 in copper and 125 in white metal were struck at the time the dies were made."

Mr. Bolen's own list of his medals published in Providence in 1905, a short time before he died, in addition to the foregoing, states:—"While in business as a die sinker I received my first order for a medal, which is No. 1 of Catalogue, and my spare time afterwards I would pass in cutting dies for a card or medal for myself. I received very few orders for this class of work, there being very little demand for it; most of those wanting such work done would send to some large city.

Among the surviving members, of the Pioneer Base Ball Club are Mr. Daniel J. Marsh, Treasurer, Springfield, Mass., Five Cent Savings Bank, and Mr. W. H. Walker, of Parkersburg, W. Va. Mr. Marsh in writing on the subject under recent date, states, that Mr. Vinton placed the order for him, and that of the original forty members of the club but six are living. The club played its first game in 1857, but was not formally organized until 1858, their play grounds being Hampden Park, which was opened in 1858. Mr. Marsh states that in addition to the medals struck in white metal and copper, a few were struck in silver, and one or two in gold. The dies are not known to have been destroyed, but have disappeared. They were in the possession of the executors of Mr. Vinton's estate about a year ago, but have been stolen or mislaid. It is not known that any of these cards were struck after the original order. Those in copper are rare and only a few are known to exist in white metal.

Z.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Largest and most active Numismatic Organization in the World.

For particulars address the
General Secretary.



BOARD OF OFFICERS.

President—Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.
First Vice President—Henrie E. Buck, Delaware, Ohio.
Second Vice President—P. O. Tremblay, 489 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Can.
General Secretary—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.
Acting Treasurer—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.
Librarian—Ben G. Green, 1535 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Dr. B. P. Wright, Chairman, 112 Mechanic St., Watertown N. Y.
H. O. Granburg, 1004 Michigan St., Oshkosh, Wis.
D. A. Williams, 2907 Parkwood Ave., Baltimore, Md.
J. F. Waitt, 63 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
E. H. Adams, 240 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

J. B. Chase, Jr. 91 Francis St., Brookline, Mass., for New England.
Frank C. Higgins, 5 West 104th St., New York, N. Y., for New York and New Jersey.
Frank G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., for Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia.
Dr. J. M. Henderson, 13½ East State St., Columbus, Ohio, for Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.
Theophile E. Leon, 350 West 69th St., Chicago, Ill., for Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.
Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal., for the Western States.
B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex., for the Southern States.
Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, St. Jacques, P. Q. for Eastern Canada.
S. S. Heal, 22 Larch St., Toronto, Ont., for Ontario and Western Canada.
S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorks, England, Foreign Secretary.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS.

1090, C. W. Bartlett; 1091, A. J. Shannon; 1092, A. H. Kauffman; 1093, Frederick T. Miller; 1094, Frank J. Hartter; 1095, A. Hepner.

New Honorary Members elected at the 1908 Convention.

Captain John W. Haseltine, 29 South 17th, St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lady Evans, M. A., Britwell, Berkhamsted, Herts, England.
 Prof. Oscar Montellius, Stockholm, Sweden.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received by the General Secretary. If no objections are received prior to December 1, 1908, they will be declared elected to membership.

Austin L. Weamer, Livermore, Pa.

Vouchers:—

Farran Zerbe and Rev F. M. Line.

C. R. Harris, Scandinavian Amer. Bank. Seattle, Wash.

Vouchers:—

B. N. Rooks and H. Wood.

A. W. Brockmeyer, 327 Windsor Ave., Narberth, Pa.

Vouchers:—

Farran Zerbe and J. L. Zerbe.

Frank H. Stewart, 35 No. 7th, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Vouchers:—

J. M. Henderson and Farran Zerbe,

John L. Washing, 167 State St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Vouchers:—

Farran Zerbe, J. M. H. Black and Wm. H. Gardner.

Henry Hammelman, 1521 Vermont Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vouchers:—

George H. Burfeind and Henry Chapman.

George W. Devlinny, 113 So. 11th, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Vouchers:—

Farran Zerbe and Howland Wood.

Henry S. Adair, Box 691, Columbus, Ohio.

Vouchers:—

Dr. C. H. Hoffline and Dr. Henderson.

Joseph H. Wright, 333 Bellevue Ave., Trenton, N. J.

Vouchers:—

Herbert Niklewicz and H. Wood.

H. A. Ramsden, Box 214, Yokohama, Japan.

Vouchers:—

Farran Zerbe and H. Wood.

Miss Ella Clay McMichael, 227 W. Seymour St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

Vouchers:—

Henry Chapman and H. Wood.

S. Guthman, Macon, Ga.

Vouchers:—

H. Wood and J. B. Hall.

L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Nebr.

Vouchers:—

H. Wood and F. G. Duffield.

Frederick G. McKean, 1220 New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vouchers:—

B. H. Collins and Farran Zerbe.

Malcolm Storer, M. D., 5 Brimmer St., Boston, Mass.

Vouchers:—

H. Wood and Horace L. Wheeler.

W. A. P. Thompson, Coatesville, Pa.

Vouchers:—

Henry Chapman and Howland Wood.

William M. Cahill, 181 Sip Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Vouchers:—

Farran Zerbe and Frank C. Higgins.

J. P. Hale Jenkins, Norristown, Pa.

Vouchers:—

Henry Chapman and H. Wood.

Alexander B. Andrews, Jr., 230 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, B. C.

Vouchers:—

Farran Zerbe and J. L. Zerbe.

S. A. Ravidon, Londonville, Ohio.

Vouchers:—

Dr. J. M. Henderson and Geo. T. Schwartz.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

Arthur B. Coover, Chillicothe, Ohio.

C. W. Cowell, 821 West 8th, Ave., Denver, Col.

Daniel Innes, Care Innes Shoe Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Howard C. Laible, 310 Scotten Ave., Detroit, Mich.

A. Reimers, 528 Oak St., San Francisco, Calif.

William F. Schulz, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

George E. Baldwin, Bcx 243, North Adams, Mass.

G. F. Landon, Box 1081 Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Frank C. Higgins, 5 W. 104th St., New York, N. Y.

George H. Burfelnd, 1111 F. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

J. E. Carswell, Box 666, London, Ont

George H. Anders, Norristown, Pa.

H. R. Ellsworth, 2335 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind.

J. W. Scott, 36 John St., New York, N. Y.

George T. Hart, 24 Arlington St., Lynn, Mass.

Frank C. Higgins, 5 West 104th, St., New York, N. Y.

E. C. Stevens, 290 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass.

Arthur H. Brewer, 74 W. Main St., Norwich, Conn.

Theo. J. Garlic, Tulave, Calif.

Chas. T. Phillips, 1805 Mource St. Wilmington, Del.

E. H. Adams, 240 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

L. Payne, Box 526, Bastrop, Texas.

W. T. Smith, 283 Wellington St., Sarnia, Ontario.

Through a typographical error in the last issue Mr. Herbert Niklewicz had his name mis-spelt if no typographical error occurs this time the name is here as it should be.

Brookline, Mass., Oct. 25, 1908.

HOWLAND WOOD,
General Secretary.

Obituary. Mr. Benjamin Betts.

With a long active life that brought feebleness in his last days, Mr. Benjamin Betts, one of the oldest collectors in this country, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., Friday, October 2. Mr. Betts was over eighty-six years of age, and from early life up to very recent weeks was actively interested in numismatics. He was one of the founders, and perhaps the last one, of the American Numismatic Society and was its President from 1870 to 1873. For many years he was a frequent contributor to numismatic literature, his publication on the Admiral Vernon medals, and the John Law medals were notable works. He was the acknowledged best authority on Mexican and South American proclamation medals.

Obituary. Mr. J. N. T. Levick.

The Association and numismatics in general has lost a good patron in the death of Mr. J. N. T. Levick which occurred at his home in New York early in October. Mr. Levick's identification with numismatics in New York, is attributed to 1859 in which year he issued a metal card. His collector associates in those days were the late Messrs. Cogan, Bushnell, Betts, and many others well known of the period. Mr. Levick's various collections sought market at different times. One being sold in 1863. His notable collection of Hard Time tokens was sold during the past year. He was a member of a company of New York volunteers, serving during the war with distinction, and was commissioned a Captain.

The history of the American Numismatic Society with which he was identified from its early days, mentions Mr. Levick as the one who, March 8, 1866, proposed the establishment of a monthly journal and which led to the publication of the American Journal of Numismatics, which has been continuously issued either monthly or quarterly since May of that year. He was a regular attendant at the New York coin sales during his years of health and numbered among his acquaintances the leading collectors of the country. He was about eighty years of age, and his interest in our subject was continued up to the day of his death. Of an amiable disposition he made and held many friends. He is survived by his wife.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.



Room 1622, Masonic Temple.

President, Virgil M. Brand.

Secretary, Ben G. Green.

The 57th monthly meeting of the above named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening Oct. 2nd, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Blumenschein, Merrill, Chester Dunham, Holmes, Baker, Sorensen, Ripstra, Puttkamer, Kelley, Green, Verkler, Carey, Tracy, V. M. Brand, Simpson and Excell.

Messrs. Arthur L. Seligman, Chas. H. Conover, Frank Howland, Sally Rosenberg and Dr. Ed. Bert were elected to membership.

Mr. Carey exhibited a collection of foreign copper coins in fine to uncirculated condition, numbering over 500 pieces; and Dr. Merrill showed U. S. and Pioneer gold and an obsidional piece of Luxemburg.

Mr. George Walston and Dr. Ed. Burt were present as visitors.

A copy of Dr. Courteau's work on Canadian Boquet Sous was added to the library. Magazines received since last report were THE NUMISMATIST. Spink's Numismatic Circular, Philatelic West and Numismatische Correspondenz. Auction catalogs were received from Henry Chapman and Low; with fixed prices from St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co. and priced catalogs from Green and Low.

Adjourned to meet Nov. 6 1908.

Ben G. Green, Secretary.

A Fine Proposal. N. Y. Members Attention.

Editor Numismatist:—

In response to your suggestion to a correspondent that I be referred to with reference to a local Numismatic circle of members of the A. N. A. I would state that I have long had this in mind and have had the pleasure of meeting others so inclined.

If all of our members in and about greater New York who would favor a fortnightly or monthly gathering at some convenient spot, will communicate with me and if possible give some hint of the kind of organization they would most favor, I will convene a meeting at a very early moment so that we may benefit during the approaching winter.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK C. HIGGINS.

5 West, 104th, St., N. Y.

The DeWitt Smith Collection Sold.

Chicago is to be congratulated on its acquisition of the great gold coin collection of the late DeWitt S. Smith of Lee, Mass., and individual congratulations to Mr. Virgil M. Brand, president of the Chicago Numismatic Society who is the reported purchaser. New York and other papers reported the sale of the collection to the Field Museum of Chicago for \$35,000. We have it on the best authority that Mr. Brand was the purchaser and that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan of New York was a rival for its possession.

Coin experts regard this as the most complete collection of the various gold pieces that passed current in the early days of California, Oregon, Utah, and Colorado. Several of the coins, such as the five-dollar pieces issued by the private minting firms of Dunbar & Co. and Dubosq & Co. at San Francisco in 1850 and 1851, were picked up at a little in excess of face value. If offered at public sale today they would bring a thousand dollars or more each. He paid \$1,310 for a ten-dollar gold piece issued by the private assaying firm of J. S. Ormsby & Co. at Sacramento in 1849, and always was an important factor at the big coin sales.

Devoted to American gold coins in particular, yet Mr. Smith lacked a specimen of the famous New York Brasher Doubloon, struck in New York in 1787. When a specimen of this rarity was disposed of at the Stickney sale in 1907 he bid up to \$6,100 for it, but, discouraged, then stopped, and the coin was knocked down to a Philadelphia collector for \$6,200, the highest price ever paid for a coin.

In Mr. Smith's collection was also said to be a \$25 gold coin issued by Templeton Reid in California in 1849. Other than this specimen none is supposed to be extant. The Philadelphia mint collection had one of these odd denominations twenty five years ago, but one of the exhibition cases was broken into and the piece, together with several other rare California issues was stolen. Collectors place a value of \$5,000 or more upon this \$25 piece.

Mr. Smith took a special interest in the small California gold pieces and is said to have had no less than three hundred and five varieties of the quarter, half and dollar denominations.

Mr. Smith also had a very complete set of all the American silver coins, which he disposed of a short time previous to his death.

Convention Pictures.

Those desiring the Convention group photograph may have same by sending \$1.00 to Mr. Henry Chapman, 1348 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is an 8 x 10 photograph mounted on card. Taken on the steps of the Mint and every member whether he attended the Convention or not should have one.

Subscriptions for a print on heavy plate paper for framing of the Convention group and the group key of names as appear in this issue, at twenty-five cents each, will be received by The Numismatist, Tyrone, Pa.

A Little Say from the Sanctum.

To present the proceedings of the convention as fully as they deserved, was more than sufficient for an ordinary number of THE NUMISMATIST.

DOUBLE NUMBER

To spread it over two numbers meant a continued story, much of which would be old

lacking in forcefulness and interest. The preparation of copy and cuts, at best, promised a delayed issue. We have not caught up with the calendar since our effort to get together and keep a'going the publication requisites of our magazine. Weighing it all, we believe we have did that which is best in issuing a double number, Oct.-Nov. Not one number to cover two months but the reading matter quantity of two numbers under one cover. In this form, the convention is not only presented complete, but the current items of a two months issue are covered. In all it is a big paper, that is, a big American numismatic paper for a monthly. Extra copies of this issue will be 25 cents.

* * *

Our supplement, the Membership List, for the first time printed in convenient form, we believe will be appreciated by every member of the

MEMBERSHIP LIST

A. N. A. The previous publication of the membership list has been is a regular issue of THE NUMISMATIST, occupying valuable space to the exclusion of matter of the day and of more value for future reference. The list, which is published at the expense of the Association, goes free to members only.

Extra copies may be had by remitting 25 cents to the General Secretary. The membership list will not be supplied with extra copies of THE NUMISMATIST. The membership addresses, in sheets in convenient form for affixing to mail matter, will be supplied to reputable dealers and advertisers for 50 cents for the entire list. Address, The Numismatist, Tyrone, Pa.

* * *

Every little bit helps is what the publishers say when a stray dollar comes rolling in, (and they are not rolling up hill either) for back volumes of THE NUMISMATIST.

VALUE We find that many of
OFFERED our members have all of the back volumes that are now obtainable, yet they would like to assist in the good work. That is, the work of completing the present year. We have had some contributions from a few members who ask nothing in return. Really we do not want contributions, we want to give something, in fact, good value if we can for every dollar received. Now if you do not desire any back volumes, perhaps your town library or schools would appreciate receiving a subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, or, perhaps you know of some new collectors with which a few sample copies of THE NUMISMATIST, would be a good missionary for the A. N. A. For every 50 cents received we will send six copies of the paper, and a dollar will bring a years issue to any of your public educational institutions.

* * *

The December issue will follow this in a very short time. Any copy intended for that issue should be in promptly. Our advertisers should at once send copy for
STRAY any announcements
SHOTS they desire to make before the January number. Our next issue will be the only one for pre-holiday messages. We are grateful for the liberal quantity of manuscript that has come to the Sanctum from various contributors. It

will be published in due time, some is so good that we are preserving it for special issues. Manuscript not immediately printed is none the less appreciated. When a topic of numismatic interest suggests itself, let us have a suggestion, or better yet, the subject in form for publication. Any delay, or errors in addressing, attending this issue should be immediately reported to the publishers. We believe we now have a complete and correct address list.

New \$2.50 and \$5.00 Gold Pieces.

That which has been anticipated for months is now a fact and a decidedly new and novel departure in United States coinage appears in the new type \$2.50 and \$5 gold pieces which were just issued the first was in November. The great novelty in the new coins is that the design is incuse, instead of being raised or embossed, as is the general coinage in the world. The planchets are not milled, the field from edge to edge being one flat surface, with the design struck in, or sunk. The periphery (so called edge) is reeded.

At last we have the features of a real Indian on our coinage. The central design on the obverse, presents in profile the strong features of the male Indian, with long extending and wide full feathered head dress. Above the head is LIBERTY, which with six stars at right and seven at left, with date below, completes the border surrounding the head. B. L. P. in minute letters, indicating the designer appear below the head. The stars are five pointed.

The design of reverse, is, the much commented upon eagle that appears on the Saint Gaudens' type \$10 piece. The incuse design, even on the smaller planchets, emphasise or magnifies, the characteristics of this muchly feathered and greatly criticised bird. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA in semi circle at tops, with the determination below. E PLURIBUS UNUM in three lines occupies the field in front of the eagle, in the opposite field IN GOD WE TRUST in four lines appear.

Those who appreciate an innovation, certainly have it in the new coins. General comments on the issue will be welcomed from our contributors.

Value of Silver and the Dollar.

M. R. G's question in our inquiry and information department is timely for answer, for, during recent weeks silver bullion sold very near its lowest price since 1873.

For the silver in the United States silver dollar to be worth one hundred cents, or one dollar in gold, silver must be worth a fraction more than \$1.29 per ounce. Silver has not sold at this price since 1873, and it has only been the unquestioned credit and solidity of our government that has kept our silver dollar on a parity with gold.

The present bullion value of our silver dollar is about forty cents.

Wise as the fathers of our coinage system were, they could not anticipate or provide against the fluctuations of the value of silver, and legislation and political agitation since then—try as it mightily has done—has been able to control either the price or the output.

The first resolution of Congress to fix the purchasing price of silver for coinage purposes, (August 8, 1786) placed it a fraction less than \$1.15 per ounce. The act of 1792 under which our first silver dollars were coined gave silver the value of \$1.27 7-10 per ounce. The weight of the dollar was fixed at 416 grains and its fineness 892.4.

Coinage of dollars continued under this act until the price of silver had increased to make the dollar worth more for old silver than its purchasing power as a coin.

So far as silver dollars for circulation are concerned the value of silver prohibited their coinage after 1803; notwithstanding we have in evidence dollars dated 1804 and Mint records indicating a coinage in 1805; but the later records have been explained away by a treasury receipt, brought to light a very few years ago, showing the exact number appearing in the mint records as a dollar coinage for 1805 was for the delivery of Spanish milled dollars by the superintendent of the mint to the Treasury department. The Spanish milled dollar, at the time, being an acceptable legal tender in this country.

Under date of May 1, 1806, President Madison sent the following letter to the director of the mint: "In consequence of a representation from the director of the bank of the United States that considerable purchases have been made of dollars coined at the mint for the purpose of exporting them, and as it is probable further purchases and exportations will be made, the president directs that all the silver to be coined at the mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest piece shall not exceed half a dollar."

After 1803 no quantity of silver dollars were made for circulation until 1840. There was a very limited coinage in 1836, 1838 and 1839. Acts governing the silver dollar were passed in 1834 and 1837 changing the fineness of the coin to .900 and reducing its weight to 412½ grains providing for a coin containing 371½ grains of pure silver, and 41½ grains of copper to make it of servicable hardness and which governed the silver dollar coinage until its discontinuance in 1904.

The silver dollar as coined for domestic circulation is known as "standard." The coinage of silver dollars (Liberty seated type) was discontinued in 1873 and not resumed until 1878 from which year it was numerously coined until 1904.

Trade dollars weighing 420 grains were coined from 1873 to 1884,—after 1878 in proof only and not for circulation.

The present depression in the value of silver is attributed to general trade conditions, and, owing to the rice crop failure in India last year the Indian Mints ceased purchasing silver.

Z.

New National "Emergency Currency."

Paper money under the act of 1908, but known as the Aldrich bill has made its appearance.

Except in some of the details the notes are identical with the present regular issue (series 1902) National Bank Notes. The most apparent difference, and which is for quick distinguishing, is that the seal, bank number and section of country letter on the emergency currency is printed in blue, instead of red on the regular issue. The two lines which appear on the upper left hand corner, reading: SECURED BY UNITED STATES | DEPOSITED WITH THE TREASURER OF one changed to read: SECURED BY UNITED STATES BONDS | OR OTHER SECURITIES. The THE before United States of America does not appear on the new issue.

The only apparent difference on the reverse is that at the top in the white field 1902 at the left of the central figure, and 1908 at the right. These dates which are for the years of series and act respectively are in the same queer printing as the usual reverse.

The only notes we have seen were of the five dollar and ten dollar denominations and were issued by the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Philadelphia.

The National Banks of the country are far from being a mint in approving the provisions of the new law. It is the first national bank currency to be secured otherwise than by United States government bonds.

Bonds of states, counties, cities, towns and municipal corporations are, with certain qualifications, accepted under the new act. A tax is placed on currency issued against bonds other than government of five per cent a year for the first month, and one per cent per month for each additional month until the tax reaches ten per cent a year, which is the maximum. The law provides for all denominations, from \$5 to \$10,000 as in the regular national note. The act is to expire June 30, 1914.

The act does not appear to provide against the issue of cashier's checks and other forms of bank paper that were issued without taxation during the money stringency of a few months ago; considering this, the objections to the act and that money "on call" is offered as low as one half of one per cent and promises to be sufficient for the legitimate demand of business, circulation under this act may be limited, and as the notes bear a tax they will be retired as promptly as conditions will permit.

Now that the emergency is passed and its recurrence from causes similar to the late visitation can be provided against, we believe that a currency based on the best of securities is none too good, and for the government to make possible a national currency booked by other than government bonds is a dangerous step and in the wrong direction. In a prolonged struggle with a foreign foe no nation is stronger than its currency system is sound.

Olympic Games—Syracuse Decadrachm.

Apropos to our illustrations of the medals of the late Olympic games at London and our description of the new two lira piece of Italy appearing in this issue, we present a part of Mr. H. Noel Humphrey's description of the gem in medallic art:

"Of the finest epoch, the celebrated and highly prized medallions (so called from their unusual dimensions: they are possibly decadrachms) bearing the head of Ceres or Proserpine, are the most remarkable. This type was early adopted by the Syracusans, whose worship of Ceres arose no doubt from the fertility of the soil and favorable temperature of the climate for the growth of corn which caused Sicily, at a later period to be termed the granary of Italy.

The execution of these heads of Proserpine or Ceres, under several variations of treatment, is beyond all praise.

The head described as Proserpine or Ceres is by some thought to be Arethusa; and the crown of sedges might appear to strengthen that hypothesis, particularly as Arethusa was worshipped as a river deity in many cities of Sicily. The primitive Syracusan type, the dolphin plays a secondary part round the fine head just described; in addition to which is the inscription (in Greek characters) SYRAKOSION, of Syracuse, or of the Syracusans, occupying the upper part of the coin. The reverse of this coin presents what may be considered one of the masterpieces of the art of die engraving; it is a quadriga, or four horse chariot, which, though on so small a scale, is yet treated with all the breadth and grandeur that Phidias might have imported to it as a metope of the Parthenon. The magnificent subject of the quadriga, accompanied by a figure of Victory crowning the driver, which forms so frequent a device on many ancient coins, records, most probably triumphs at the Olympic games achieved by the citizens of towns issuing coins of this type. The type in the present instance is accompanied by a complete suit of armor, a panoplia consisting of a coat of mail (thorax) helmet, shield, spear and greaves, (which were defenses for the leg, beneath is the word "Athla" signifying prize, or, in the Doric dialect, the reward of victory. Greek writers do not allude to such prizes being distributed at the Olympic games and only speak of the wreath, (using a great verb meaning to crown or cover with a wreath,) but there are records of prizes at similar games consisting of a golden tripod, etc. And Virgil especially mentions sacred tripods, arms, splendid robes and talents of gold and silver. It is possible that Pindar and other Greeks who allude to the subject considered the wreath the true symbol of honor and so did not allude to the prizes consisting of armor, etc." Z.

Inquiries and Information.

We desire to conduct a department that will give general information, and unusual questions relating to numismatic subjects are solicited. We hope that this department will, through its queries, suggest topics for good articles. A brief question may produce a page reply that will be appreciated by all our readers. Questions, as the circumstances may suggest, will in most instances be referred to those most competent or available for authoritative reply. The co-operation of those to whom questions are referred is solicited. Questions regarding the value of coins, will not be answered in this department; that kind of information, and your moneys worth of it, can be commanded by sending full description and five cents in stamps. Those who want information regarding the sale or purchase of specimens should write to our advertisers.

P. W. T.—What is the difference between "A. H." and "A. D." as used in reference to time as may be noted on many coins. Ref. to J. L. Zerbe.

N. P.—In what size bronze can I obtain a set of coins picturing all of the Caesars, want them all one portrait coin of each Caesar. Cost? Ref. to Dr. B. P. Wright.

J. H.—What is the import duty on coins, medals, and numismatic books, and under what condition, if any, can they be received duty free? Ref. to Mr. A. R. Frey.

L. K. B.—I believe there is an interesting story connected with the many varieties that furnished the specimens for Hazeltine's "Type Table." Can you tell me the story? Ref. to Capt. Hazeltine.

T. J. L.—Which is the rarest U. S. cent, 1793, 1799 or 1804, and how many of each date is now in existence? Ans.—The three dates mentioned are the rarest copper cents. If governed by date 1799 is the rarest. The clover leaf variety, (I believe by some called "strawberry") of 1793 is decidedly more rare than any variety of the dates

WANTED, EXCHANGE, FOR SALE.

A uniform charge of one cent a word for every word is made for all notices under this heading. Forms close last day of the month. Remit with order.

WANTED—To correspond with anyone having "Bryan money" for sale. J. B. Chase, Jr., 13 Congress St., Boston, Mass. 9

SALE:—Holy Land Coins: 10 cities 10c. 30 coins 25c; 125 for \$1. Various countries, modern copper and nickel: 10 kinds 10c; 30, 25c; 75 for \$1. T. J. Baldwin, 214 York St., Norfolk, Va. 9

WANTED:—Gold coins, all old U. S. and pioneer. I have rare pioneer gold for sale. F. B. Merrill, 100 State St., Chicago, Ill. 9-6

WANTED:—Gold proof set of 1879, \$20, \$10, \$5, \$3, \$2.50 and \$1. Stephen P. Monahan, 612 Illinois St. East, St. Louis, Ill. 9

EXCHANGE:—1250 varieties Confederate money; 93 var. Continental; about all the Fractional Currency and many Colonial bills to trade for others. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill. 92

WANTED:—U. S. gold, especially early dates, state value, date, condition and price. Have Edison phonograph outfit to exchange for gold coins. A. A. Leve, Box 495, Syracuse, N. Y. 10

WANTED:—Evans illustrated history of the U. S. Mint in fine condition, cloth bound; both 1889 and 1892 editions J. P. Pittman, Winnebago, Minn. 10-2

mentioned. There are too many of the varieties of these dates to make practical any effort to ascertain the number in existence.

L. P:—Is the copper penny of Maryland, known as the Lord Baltimore piece unique?

Ans. — The copper penny of Maryland known as the Lord Baltimore piece, is not now unique for the reason that a second specimen was found by B. H. Collins, a Washington collector, some years ago. This was a poorer piece than the first discovered penny, which was in the Mickley collection at Philadelphia. Upon the sale of Mr. Mickley's collection the coin went into the Brock collection of Philadelphia, as did the second specimen. Mr. Brock presented the second piece to the Philadelphia Mint, and upon his death the other penny, with all his other coins, was bequeathed to the University of Pennsylvania. These are the only specimens known of this very rare early Colonial coin, which has a record price of \$550. (E. H. A.)

Non Cents.

NOT LIKE HIS PARENTS.

From the Washington Star.

"Do you think Mr. Skinnum's baby will take after it's father?"

"Not at all. The other day they persuaded it to cough up a nickel it had swallowed."

AT THE COIN SALE.

Oh, auctioneer, your ways are queer,

You glance around and holler,

And if a fellow nods assent

You take it for a dollar.

EXCHANGE:—Will exchange Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 American Journal of Numismatics, bound in two volumes, fine condition, for Vols. 39, 40, 41 and 42 unbound, must be in fine condition. Robert Earl, Herkimer, N. Y. 10

FOR SALE:—Duplicate U. S. cents from my collection for sale cheap. W. N. Yates, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa. 10

WANTED:—1-32 Tical, Siam silver bullet money to fill out my set; 1795-8-9 1801.2-3-U. S. dollars; 1795-1803, 5-6-U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollars; also rare U. S. coins. Will pay good prices. Let me know what you have. All letters answered. F. E. Ellis, 4 Nicholson Place, St. Louis, Mo., collector of Indian relics, coins, curios, etc. 10

WANTED TO EXCHANGE:—U. S. dealers price lists and auction catalogues. Spain and Spanish America my specialty. I have for sale or exchange a complete set of Mexican Pillar Dollars, 1734-71 in fine condition. L de Montenacken, Villa Leona Seville, Spain 10-2

EXCHANGE:—Canadian silver, uncirculated, for U. S. coins or medals—also England, France, etc. All collectors should write to me for price lists. H. Melancon, Dept. of Marine, Ottawa, Canada. 10

WANTED:—Rare stamps, old coins, Continental and Confederate notes, odd bills, tokens and medals. Will give in exchange mining stocks, bonds, building lots, typewriter, etc. John L. Washing, 167 State St. Bridgeport, Conn. 10-2

FOR SALE:—Rare coins over one hundred years old, post free for six cents. Louis Bohn, Jr. 702 Duff St., Pittsburg, Pa. 10tf

FOR SALE:—Irish Times, weekly, \$2.17 the year. Post Card collectors chronicles, oldest of its kind, exchange column, 61 cents the year. Quebec Tar-centennial Wolfe China plates \$1.50. R. James, Box 64, Station B., Montreal, Canada. 10

AUSTRIA AND THE VOWELS.

A motto using the five vowels was adopted by Frederick III, Emperor of Austria (1440-93) and in Latin was written *Austria Est Imperare Orbi Universo* (Austria is to rule all the world.) In the light of later history it has been done into English as *Austria's Empire Is Obviously Upset*.

MONEY.

What the devil makes and the parson takes,
What the landlord must have, alack!
The father stows it, the son blows it,
And the devil gets it back.

TROUBLESOME COMFORTS.

Bank tellers call \$2 bills, "she" notes
They do not explain why, more than to
say they are confusing and make
trouble.

ANA is said to be the name of the
best girl of several of our bachelor
members.

DIFFICULT ANYWAY.

It may be impossible to take something from nothing, but you come pretty near it when you take the conceit out of some people.

The warden of the Western penitentiary of Pennsylvania located in Pittsburgh was not without humor when he assigned an exbanker, convicted of embezzling some millions of dollars, to work in the bakery. He knew the former financier had evidently kneaded dough for several years.

Coins for Sale

Liberty, U. S., One Cent:
Date—1795, 1; 1797, 2; 1798, 1; 1800, 1.
Liberty on Head.
Date—1816, 1; 1826, 1; 1831, 1; 1848, 1;
1849, 1; 1856, 1.
Half Cent, U. S., 1804, 1.
Make best offer to

Leander G. Sherman,

Attorney.

96 Westminster St. Providence, R. I.

ANCIENT COINS
AND MEDALS

Specialty: Fine Greek and Roman Coins

General Gold Coins.

Catalogues on Application.

Important auction sales every year,
for which issued important catalogues
with great number of plates and price
list.

Catalogue No. XIII of the greatest
sale of Greek coins in May 1905, con-
taining 4627 lots exactly described and
indexed, with 58 plates and price list \$7.

DR. JACOB HIRSCH, Numismatist

Arcisstrasse 17,

MUNICH, GERMANY

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CHARLES K. WARNER

Dealer in

**Fine Proof American Medals and
Medalets**

In Gilt, Bronze and White Metal,
Commemorative of various historical
events that have taken place throughout
the United States for private collections.

Catalogues forwarded to the address
of any collector of coins and medals
gratuitously.

No. 1115 Mt. Vernon St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Desirable Information

to all interested in numismatics, particularly to the new members of The American Numismatic Association, is to be found in every volume of

The Numismatist.

The volumes, a year complete, 1894 to 1906, all years are not obtainable; contain from 300 to 400 pages each of the pertinent and best numismatic information of the period.

To complete the present volume of THE NUMISMATIST and contribute to its improvement back volumes are offered for sale at \$1.00 each. There are not enough to go around for those who I know a few years hence, if not to-day, will desire these volumes and be sorry they did not purchase them while they were obtainable and cheap.

Special Offer.

To each one who during the next thirty days will purchase five or more volumes, I will personally agree to repurchase these at cost with 6 per cent. interest and transportation added, any time between three and five years from the date of purchase, should they be offered to me.

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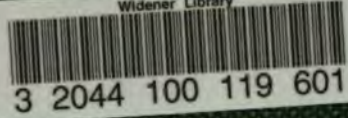
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